Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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KOMURA ARRIVES

Makes Record Trip Across the Pacific.

JAPANESE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARY

His Suite Consists of Number of Officials.

Party Is Met Wednesday Night at Port Townsend by a Delegation of the Japanese Association Asiatic Club and Great Northern Railway Officials—The Baron Will Not Discuss Peace Situation.

Seattle, Wash., July 20.—Baron Komura, Japanese peace plenipotentiary and suite, consisting of H. W. Denison, foreign adviser; Aimaro Saito, minister unattached; Yenjiro Yamaza, chief political bureau foreign officer; Colonel K. Tachibana, military adviser; M. Adachi, first secretary legation; K. Honda, private secretary; several assistant secretaries and valets arrived here on the steamer Minnesota at 10:30 this morning, making a record trip of eleven days and twenty-three hours from Yokohama. H. N. Allen, United States minister to Korea, also was on board.

The party was met last night at Port Townsend by a delegation of the Japanese Association Asiatic club and Great Northern railway officials, who accompanied Baron Komura to Seattle On account of preemptory instructions from Tokyo, Komura cancelled more than a dozen social and other functions arranged for him, stating it was absolutely necessary for his reaching Washington at the earliest possible moment.

The baron spent four hours reading and answering official despatches; an hour at the home of Consul Hisamidzu and lunched with the Great Northern officials, with whom the trans-continental trip to Washington has been arranged. Komura leaves on the Great Northern tonight in President Hill's private car, and probably will reach Washington Tuesday.

"I cannot discuss the peace situation, having lost twelve days of passing events since I left Tokyo," said Baron Komura.

THOMAS JORDAN IN STATE OF COLLAPSE

Is Removed as Comptroller of the Equitable Society.

New York, July 20.—Thomas D. Jordan, who was summarily removed as comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance society yesterday by Chairman Morton, was said today to be on the verge of nervous collapse at his home in Englewood. His removal was a preliminary step to the digging into the Mercantile Trust company loan to the Equitable of $685,000, for which there appears to be no account, save that it was carried as a personal loan by James W. Alexander, president, and Jordan, as trustees. William A. Day, at present assistant attorney general of the United States, has been appointed to succeed Jordan, who was the oldest living employe of the society in point of years of service, and who had worked himself up from a clerk to the position of comptroller with a salary of $35,000 a year.

The removal of Mr. Jordan was for his refusal to tell what was done with the money obtained from the Mercantile Trust company.

STORM PASSES OVER FAIRMONT

Wires Put Out of Use and Much Damage Done.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 20.—The storm which passed over this city yesterday afternoon was the worst seen here in many years. Beginning at 1 o'clock, the fierce winds and rain raged for half an hour, during which time all electric wires were put out of use and much damage was done. Reports from the oil fields are that derricks were wrecked and the damage done to the farmers' crops is enormous. The loss in Marion county will be $75,000.

Counterfeiter Captured.

Los Angeles, Calif., July 20.—J. B. Gregory, said to be an expert counterfeiter, was captured here yesterday after having eluded officers for twelve years. He will be returned to Detroit to serve an unexpired term in prison of seven years.

THE DROWNING OF CONNECTICUT GIRL

Occurs Under Very Peculiar Circumstances.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 30.—A drowning marked with peculiar circumstances occurred late yesterday at Seaside park. The victim was Miss Lillian Brabner, aged fourteen. The girl was sitting on the shore with a companion, Miss Cotton, aged fifteen, when Joseph Barrett, aged twenty-two, and Frederick Butler, aged twenty-one, approached. The men caught the hands of the girls and ran into the water with them. Miss Cotton succeeded in escaping from Butler, but Barrett took the Brabner girl out into deep water, despite her struggles to escape.

When about 100 yards from the shore, Barrett told Miss Brabner to save herself, as he had a cramp. He swam to a rowboat on which he was taken and the girl sank out of sight. Barrett then dove for the girl, but could not find her. Others swam to the spot and her body was recovered. Barrett came ashore, where he begged for something warm for the cramps from which he said he was suffering. He appeared to be in extreme pain.

Barrett was arrested, but later released.

GLICK ASKS FOR AN INJUNCTION

Restraining Those Seeking To Eject Him from Business Room.

Robert A. Glick applied to the probate court July 20, for an injunction restraining Mrs. Mary Crowley and Mrs. Rose Werley, Willis Clark and J. E. Dutton from ejecting him from a business room which he has rented for the past nine years, and which he has used as a clothing store in LaRue.

The plaintiff represented to the court that he was unable to take the matter to the common pleas, or the circuit court, owing to the absence of the judges, and therefore found it necessary to appeal to the probate court for relief.

The injunction prayed for was granted, upon the plaintiff furnishing a bond of $200.

WILLIAM WELTLE IS FATALLY SHOT

Acts as Peacemaker Between Father and Son.

Bucyrus, O., July 20.—William Weltle was shot and probably fatally wounded by his employer, Frank Chrisman, this morning. The two men, with a son of Chrisman, were hauling hay. A broken single-tree started an argument between father and son, the boy being attacked and knocked down. Weltle interfered and Chrisman went to the house and got a shotgun, with which he shot the peacemaker. Young Chrisman had his father arrested for the shooting.

Wanted Since 1903.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 20.—D. T. Terry, formerly president of the Howard County bank at Nashville, Arkansas, wanted on charges of embezzlement since 1903, was arrested here yesterday. Arkansas officers had offered a reward of $500 for his capture.

WILL OF LATE SECRETARY HAY

Filed for Probate at Washington Thursday

BULK OF ESTATE GOES TO WIDOW

Is Worth Considerably Over $2,000,000—Payne Whitney and James Wolcott Wadsworth Are Named as Executors—Property Consists Mainly of Real Estate.

Washington, July 20.—The will of the late Secretary of State John Hay was filed for probate here this afternoon, in the office of the register of wills. The bulk of the estate, which is said to be worth considerable over $2,000,000, goes to his widow, Clara Stone Hay, during her life, then to be divided among the children, Helen Hay Whitney, Alice Hay Wadsworth and Clarence Hay, or his heirs. To Leonard Hay and Mary Hay Woolfolk, brother and sister, respectively, of the testator, are given the property at Warsaw, Illinois, and $25,000 each; to Charles Edward Hay, brother, $50,000, and to Harwood Otis Whitney of Keokuk, Iowa, $2,000.

Payne Whitney and James Wolcott Wadsworth are named executors without bond.

The property consists largely of real estate, one of the most valuable portions of which is the apartment house in Washington known as "Stone Leigh Court."

ADVANCE OF JAPS

Is Taking on More Energetic Character

IN THE DIRECTION OF VLADIVOSTOK

Reinforcements Received from Main Army.

Artillerymen Kill Their Officers and Join Band of Revolutionary Armenians—One Hundred Prisoners Revolt in an Endeavor To Assist Others To Escape—An Elaborate Series of Fortifications.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—Despatches from army headquarters in Manchuria say the Japanese advance from Korea is taking on a more energetic character and is being pushed toward Mousan, Nangan and Hasagawa. The Japanese seem to have received heavy reinforcements from Field Marshal Oyama's army in front of General Linevitch. The Japanese appear to be concentrating their forces for an advance on Vladivostok.

The Japanese advance in the island of Sakhalien has reached Vladimirovska. The Japanese artillery includes forty machine guns.

Kill Their Officers.

Odessa, Russia, July 20.—An artillery battery stationed in the town of Tionety, near Tiflis, in Russian trans-Caucasia, has revolted. The artillerymen killed their officers and have joined a band of revolutionary Armenians.

Prisoners Revolt.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—Advices received today tell of a revolt on the part of 100 prisoners confined in the prison at Dunagurg, province of Vitebsk, in an endeavor to assist three political prisoners to escape.

The prisoners organized the revolt carefully. They smashed the doors of their cells and tore apart the iron beds in the prison to secure iron bars as weapons. They then charged upon the prison guards with these bars and with stools in an endeavor to break jail.

The guards summoned a company of soldiers to put down the rebellion. Several volleys were fired into the mass of prisoners by the soldiers, who thus restored order, Two men were killed and sixteen injured during the shooting.

New Fortifications.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—A number of Russian civilians who have returned from Port Arthur say the Japanese, since their occupation of the place, have constructed an elaborate series of new fortifications and have mounted many heavy guns for the protection of the fortresses. The defences have been strengthened at every vulnerable point and the place has been made impregnable to attack. The Japanese have restored the house occupied by Major Kondratenko during the siege of Port Arthur and have erected a tablet there to the memory of the Russian hero who lost his life in the defense of the fortress, inscribed as follows:

"The Russian hero, General Kondratenko lived here."

A Bit of Comedy.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The reported attempt to assassinate Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, yesterday at the railway station at Tsarkoe-Selo is now regarded as a prearranged bit of comedy designed to allow the procurator to pose as a hero.

The circumstances surrounding the reported attempt at assassination are exceedingly unusual. The would-be assassin stood calmly on the platform holding a revolver in his hand when the procurator left the car in which he had been riding.

When a bystander who saw the man flourish the revolver seized the fellow he made no resistance and surrendered quietly.

Censorship on News.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—General Trepoff, assistant minister of the interior, is endeavoring to persuade the Cazr to restore the censorship on news telegrams sent out from Russia. He has told the emperor that the unfavorable impression of Russia formed by the world is due to the news despatches sent by correspondents to foreign papers, and he argues that this would not have happened if a rigorous censorship had been maintained during the entire progress of the war.

VANDAMAN ISSUES A SIGNED ADDRESS

White Women Must Be Protected from Vicious Negroes.

Jackson, Miss., July 20.—The frequent criminal assaults committed in the state within the last ten days have caused Governor Vandaman to issue the following signed address to the people of Mississippi:

"The heat of the summer sun seems to intensify the brutish negro's lust, as it causes the blood to flow in the body, as it melts the virus in the fangs of the coiled serpent on the side of the rock in early spring. It seems to loosen within his soul the very fires of hell itself.

"The frequency with which this crime has been committed in the South recently is alarming, and excites the most profound anxiety. No class or condition of white women is exempt from the ferocity of this human beast. The situation is becoming awful and calls for heroic treatment.

"The white women of Mississippi must be protected from these treacherous monsters who roam at will over the state like wild beasts in the forest. The fair name of one good woman is valued by me above the life of every black brute that walks the face of the earth.

"The officers of the law must be more vigilant and active in the enforcement of the law. If they will do their duty, exterminate the blind tigers, close up the dives of iniquity, fill the jails and county farms with the vagrants who loaf around the towns and cities, criminal assaults and murders will ceases. The graver crimes grow out of the inefficient, or rather non-enforcement of laws punishing misdemeanors."

BANKER RECEIVES CURIOUS PACKAGE

It Is Believed To Contain an Infernal Machine.

New York, July 20.—There was a scare in the office of Wasserman Brothers, bankers, No. 42 Broadway, this morning. In the mail received by Edward Wasserman, a member of the firm, was a package which had the appearance of an infernal machine. The police were hurriedly summoned and took the package away for examination. Wasserman has no enemies that he knows of, and believes the box was sent by some one who thought he was perpetrating a good joke.

In the box, which was a large wooden one used for cigars, was found a quantity of loose black powder, and in the midst of the powder was a small oblong black box, at one end of which was inserted a half dozen matches fastened together in a wrapping of pasteboard. The box was decorated with various pastings, which included the name of Thomas W. Lawson and an American flag.

Leaps from Bluffs.

St. Joseph, Mich., July 20.—Mrs. Barney Campbell, wife of the superintendent of construction for the South Bend and Michigan Southern railroad company, committed suicide at Berrien Springs Wednesday afternoon.

VERY STORMY MEETING HELD

By Union Teamsters in the Windy City.

MEMBERS CALL FOR REFERENDUM VOTE

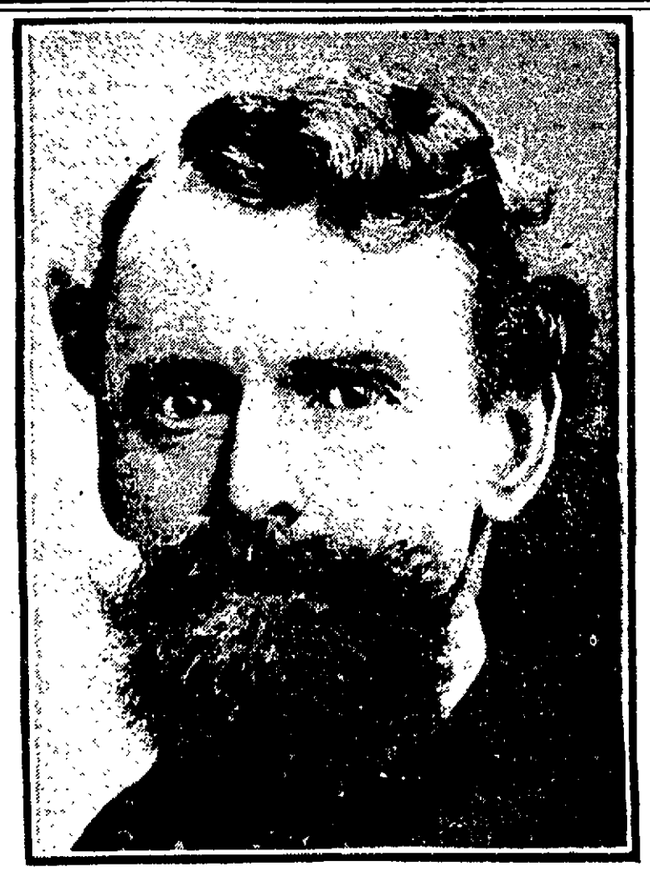
It Is Recommended That the Strike Be Called Off—President Shea Makes a Brief Address Outlining the Situation—What a Spread of the Strike Means to Union.

Chicago, July 20.—After a stormy meeting in which fist fights were numerous, the teamsters' joint council at 1 o'clock this morning called for another referendum vote from the rank and file of the drivers and recommend that the strike be called off.

The vote was ordered for today.

"Spread the strike or we will tear up our charter," was the ultimatum of the department store teamsters at their meeting last night in the County Democracy hall.

"A spread of the strike means a thorough licking," was the reply of President C. B. Shea. "The strike cannot go any further. If we quit now, we still have our organization left. If we go further, we bring disaster. It is better that the men lay down and go back to work without their buttons than that we force the fight."



UNITED STATES SENATOR W. A. CLARK OF MONTANA, WHO HAS BEEN DANGEROUSLY ILL.

THE MATTER IS NOT SETTLED

Reorganization of the Army in India.

REPORTS SENT OUT ARE OPTIMISTIC

Either Curzon or Indian Secretary Brodrick Will Be Obliged To Resign—Latter Regards Himself as Above Criticism—Shows Petty Spite That Destroys Influence.

London, July 20.—The trouble which has attended the efforts to reorganize the Indian army has not been settled, notwithstanding the optimistic reports sent out from India to the effect that Lord Kitchener military commander, and Viceroy Curzon have come to an understanding. The situation seems to be more complicated, and the impression is growing that as a result of the latest phase of the contest, either Curzon or Indian Secretary Brodrick will be obliged to resign. The fact that the government has ordered Curzon to telegraph to London the speech he delivered at Simla this week, in which he criticised Brodrick severely, is regarded as the preliminary to some drastic action on the part of the government to check the ambition of Curzon to pose as the Kaiser of India.

Curzon, it is generally conceded, has come to regard himself as above criticism. The setback he received at the hands of Kitchener, who succeeded in wresting the command of the army in India from the viceroy, was apparently regarded by Curzon as less majeste.

Curzon for some time has been showing a petty spite which has largely destroyed his usefulness as viceroy. The new element which now enters into the long drawn out dispute over Indian affairs has arisen through the discovery that Brodrick, in 1900, when secretary of war, vetoed a proposal made at that time for making the commander of the military forces in India independent of the viceroy. At that time Brodrick used the same arguments which Curzon advanced against the present proposition to give Kitchener supreme military command in India. The fact that Brodrick has now about-faced and is combatting Curzon's arguments has led the viceroy's friends to declare that if Curzon resigns, the Indian secretary must do the same thing.

Overcome by Heat.

Lexington, Ky., July 20.—Peter Vinegar, a colored evangelist, known throughout Kentucky for his quaint preaching, died last night from the effects of the heat. Vinegar took for his text such subjects as "A Damn Hot Day," "Hell Is Half a Mile from Lexington," and "Watch That Snake."

Peterson Defeated.

San Francisco, Cal., July 20.—Buddy Ryan, welterweight fighter, defeated George Peterson in twenty bruising rounds before the Colma Athletic club, at Colma, last night. The men claimed to be battling for the welterweight championship.

STORM KING AND OLD SOL

Cause Loss of Life in Hoosier State.

FOUR DEATHS ARE REPORTED THURSDAY

Two of the Victims Are Struck by Lightning and the Others Are Prostrated by the Heat—Weather Sharps Believe Backbone of Hot Wave Is Broken.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20.—Five fatalities have been reported from various parts of Indiana as a result of the extreme heat, and of the storm late Wednesday.

The dead are: Calvin McCutcheon, Liberty Mills, struck by lightning; John Ashbaugh, Anderson, struck by lightning; John M. Seppey, LaPorte, heat prostration; Edward Fridlin, Kokomo, Indiana, heat prostration; Edward Cleays, South Bend, heat prostration.

Backbone Broken.

New York, July 20.—According to the weather sharps, the backbone of the heat wave has been broken, and there is every indication that the days of killing heat are past for the present. Official reports show that since the torrid weather began, the deaths of 185 persons are directly attributable to the heat.

Physicians expect there will be many deaths yet as the result of the heat the past week. All the parks in the city and piers along the river front were again thrown open last night and thousands took advantage of the opportunity to get a good night's rest in the cool and refreshing breeze.

SENATOR MAKES FUTILE ATTEMPT

To Have Committee Appointed To Investigate the Equitable.

Albany, N. Y., July 20.—In the state senate today, Senator Marks made another futile attempt to bring the subject of an investigation of the insurance condition up. He had prepared the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the senate that the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society should be investigated by a senate or a legislative committee and that such committee present its report at the next session of the legislature; but that it is also the opinion of the senate that a committee be appoined by the presiding officer of the senate or the governor for the purpose of examining and revising the insurance laws, and which committee shall also present its report at the next session of the legislature."

Lieutenant Governor Bruce, presiding, ruled that Marks was out of order.

Holmes Not Talkative.

New York, July 20.—Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., former assistant statistician in the bureau of statistics, department of agriculture, is here to consult with his lawyers. Holmes will not say what action he intends to take regarding his dismissal from the bureau.

SPRINGS SURPRISE

Governor Higgins Sends a Special Messenger.

HE RECOMMENDS JOINT COMMITTEE

Empowered To Investigate Insurance Companies.

Object Is To Prepare for Such Legislation As Will Force a Safe, Honest and Open Business for the Benefit of Policyholders — Governor Makes Public Statement. His Recommendations.

Albany, N. Y., July 20.—Governor Higgins sprung a surprise in the legislature and on the public alike by sending to the extra session of the legislature at 1 o'clock today a special messenger recommending that the legislature take under consideration the question of the appointment of a joint committee of the assembly, with the usual powers of such committees to investigate, after adjournment, "the operations of life insurance companies doing business in the state, for the purpose of preparing and recommending to the next regular session of the legislature such proposed legislation as may be adequate and proper to restore public confidence, and to compel life insurance companies to conduct a safe, honest and open business for the benefit of their policyholders."

In connection with his message, the governor made this public statement:

His Recommendations.

"I have not recommended, nor do I now recommend, a legislative investigation of life insurance companies. I have recommended to the legislature that it take the subject under consideration, so that it may dispose of it as its wisdom may dictate. My own position in the matter remains unchanged. I have never said that I would prevent a legislative investigation by refusing to permit the legislature to consider the matter, as I have the power to do at an extraordinary session, nor has it been my intention at any time to assume such a responsibility.

"If a legislative investigation is to be had it is better to begin at once, and not be delayed until the regular session, six months hence.

"I have at no time closed my eyes to the gravity of the life insurance scandals, nor have I for one moment turned my back on the policyholders and their beneficiaries. Ill-considered haste, provoked by angry and impatient clamor, would serve no useful end. I shall, in my own way, labor unceasingly to secure the correction of abuses and the punishment of wrongdoers without the slightest regard for the social, financial or political standing or influence of any man."

When the governor's message had been read in the upper house, Senator Armstrong moved that a committee of three senators and four assemblymen be appointed to investigate the insurance situation in accordance with the recommendations.

The assembly adopted the resolution calling for the investigation by joint committee of the insurance conditions.

WOMEN PLAY ROLE OF JOINT SMASHERS

One Man Is Killed and the Saloon Badly Wrecked.

Chicago, July 20.—David McDonald is dead, James Sutton is in a hospital dying, and Edward Mulroy, a saloonkeeper, is a prisoner in the Kane county jail at Geneva, all as a result of a raid made Wednesday by two women who sought to save the last of their husbands' meager wages from being spent in liquor.

Mrs. James Sutton and Mrs. John Sutton are the two women who imitated the joint smashers of Kansas.

A general fight was in progress soon after the women tried to get their husbands out of the place, and after quiet was obtained McDonald was dead and the saloon was a wreck.

Ground to a Pulp.

Lima, O., July 20.—Running to meet her father, who had just returned from town, three-year-old Minnie, daughter of Irvine Solomon, was crushed to death before her parents' eyes. In attempting to climb into the rear of the wagon, the child was caught between the wheels and the side of the wagon and ground to a pulp.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VIOLATION OF SOCIAL RIGHTS

The Subject of the First Resolution In the Zemstvo Congress.

SCHEME FOR CONSTITUTION

M. Petrunkevitch, in a Speech, Said They Could Expect No Reforms From Above, as Emperor and Subjects Were Too Widely Separated, but Must Appeal to the People.

Moscow, July 21.—The first resolution prepared in the zemstvo congress was a protest against the violation of private rights and the general arbitrariness of the authorities. A delegate from Tver, central Russia, maintained that the resolution was not strong enough, and it was finally referred to a committee to be redrafted. Later an amended resolution was presented and passed. It likewise protests against the constant violation of the private and social rights of Russian citizens by administrative officialdom, and calls upon all local officials to protect the sufferers from the present state of affairs and to assist in preserving the troops from illegal and arbitrary acts carried out by the authorities.

The scheme for a constitution as elaborated by a committee of the congress was next discussed, and its details criticised by the delegates. The chief points raised were the omission of adequate proportionate representation and the nonrecognition of female suffrage. By a vote of 220 to 7 the congress passed the first reading of the project as submitted, and copies of it will now be distributed for examination and discussion. The congress rejected a proposal that after the re-examination of the project the zemstvos organize a general petition thereon to the emperor.

M. Petrunkevitch, president of the Moscow Agricultural society, declared that all hope regarding the government's scheme which had hitherto been cherished had proved vain. Everything was going on in the same old way and it was difficult to say whether the zemstvo is really intended to work in the national interest. It was obvious, he said, that the bar separating the emperor and the people was too strong, and that they could not count on reforms from above. They had appealed to the emperor and they should now appeal to the people.

Prince Rostkovski said that the speech of M. Petrunkevitch was a direct incitement to revolution, and left the hall. Prince Dolgorukoff repudiated Prince Rostkovski's construction of M. Petrunkevitch's speech, which he said only echoed what had been set forth in the memoranda presented by the marshals of the nobility to the emperor.

Newspaper Suspended.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The government has made good its threat and has suspended the Slovo for a month for open defiance of the strict order prohibiting publication of the proceedings of the zemstvo congress at Moscow. The government, taking the ground that agitation pending the promulgation of the emperor's reform project would be injurious, some time ago issued a general order forbidding the printing of reports of illegal meetings, and reiterated this order in the case of the zemstvo congress at Moscow. Two other newspapers, the Russika Viedomosti of Moscow and the Novosti, which have been very venomous and daring in tone lately, have received the first of three warnings leading to final suspension.

Professional Strike Planned.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—A secret meeting of the executive committee of "The League of Leagues" was held here, at which arrangements were perfected for a general strike of the professional classes tomorrow. Some radicals are also talking of an attempt to arrange a demonstration at the Preobrajensk cemetery on the same day.

Pugilist Pinched.

Chicago, July 21.—"Jim" Hall, formerly a well-known pugilist, at one time champion of Australia, and who fought Robert Fitzsimmons for the largest purse ever offered in a prize ring, was arrested here on a charge of robbery. It was claimed by the police that Hall was one of three men who attempted to pick the pockets of a passenger on a street car. Hall denies the charge.

Man Without a Country.

Mobile, Ala., July 21.—In the city court, Judge Semmes, when about to nationalize Hans Hagland, inquired of the solicitor as to what country he should renounce allegiance to. The solicitor said Norway not having been recognized by any other country, he should renounce allegiance to King Oscar. The judge said that was his view and Hagland was required to renounce allegiance to King Oscar II.

American Boat Wins.

Montreal, July 21.—The first race for the Seawanhaka International challenge cup for small yachts, was won by the American yacht Manchester, the challenger. She finished three minutes ahead of the Alexandra, the defender.

Public Land Withdrawn.

Washington, July 21.—The secretary of the interior withdrew from entry 115,000 acres of land in the Tucson, Arizona, land districts for forest reserve purposes.

CLOUDBURST

Sends a Wall of Water Rushing Down Spring River Valley.

Galena, Kan., July 21.—A cloudburst occurred near here and there is great fear that many of the farmers living in Spring river valley may have perished, as it is reported that a wall of water seven feet high tore down through the valley. The mining town of Badger, six miles from here, is inundated, and the residents of the village of Lowell were flooded out. Couriers gave warning to the people of the valley. Spring river has risen 12 feet in 12 hours and is steadily rising.

Carthage, Mo., July 21.—Following 22 hours of continuous rain, Spring river is on the greatest rampage in the history of Jasper county. Three teamsters, Calvin Ruddy and two whose names have not been learned, are reported drowned and thousands of acres of wheat and corn flooded. Much livestock is reported drowned. Half a mile from the river the Frisco station stands six feet deep in water. One train attempted to ford the flood, but was stalled by extinguishment of the engine's fires.

Prefers America.

New York, July 21.—A young Russian, claiming the title of Prince Potemkine and said to be the son of Admiral Potemkine of the Russian navy, a descendant of the house of Potemkine from which the mutinous battleship Kniaz Potemkine derived its name, is in the city, having arrived Monday night on the French liner La Bretagne. The young man made the trip in the steerage, although when his property was examined at Ellis Island it was found he had nearly $25,000 in cash. To his fellow travelers the young man said he had sold his estates in Russia, had divided $10,000 among his tenants, and had left Russia for all time.

He said after a short sojourn in the east he would go west and buy a farm. He declaimed against existing conditions in Russia, and said he did not desire to live longer in that country.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Postmaster Wounded and His Son Killed by Irate Merchant.

Gainesville, Fla., July 21.—News of a double tragedy at Evanston, Fla., has reached this place. John P. Hester, a merchant, shot Postmaster O. W. Barron and killed his son Watt Barron. For several months, it is understood, Barron and Hester have been on the outs. Hester sent a messenger for his mail Wednesday. Postmaster Barron refused to deliver the mail without a written order. Hester, picking up a shotgun, went to the postoffice, when the shooting occurred, the postmaster being severely wounded. Watt Barron, son of the postmaster, hearing the report of the gun, came to find the cause of it, and was instantly killed by Hester. Hester made his escape and has not been captured. Postmaster Barron's condition is serious, but not necessarily fatal.

Preparing for Taft.

Tokyo, July 21.—Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of Secretary Taft and party. Besides official receptions, imperial and otherwise, the bankers and other influential associations and societies are holding meetings and appointing reception committees. All Tokyo is inclined to give the heartiest reception possible to Secretary Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt and the other members of the party, and will make a demonstration commensurate with the strength and appreciation of American friendship held by all subjects of the mikado.

Disorders in Spain.

Madrid, July 21.—Serious disorders occurred at Seville and Salamanca, arising from the general distress. A body of 100 farm laborers invaded Seville, looted the bakeries and shops and committed other depredations until they were dispersed by a strong force of police and gendarmes. A mob stormed the city hall at Salamanca, broke into the building and sacked it. A member of the municipal council fleeing from the rioters, jumped from a window and was killed. The government fears a spread of the disorders and is taking precautions.

May Keep the Islands.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 21.—Judge Wanty, in United States court, dismissed the bill of complaint filed by the United States against the Chandler-Dunbar Water Power company of Sault Ste. Marie. The suit involved the title to the islands in the St. Mary's river near Sault Ste. Marie, which had been improved and which represent a large value. The United States sought to oust the company from the islands, claiming they were the property of the government.

Shonts and Stevens Off.

New York, July 21.—John F. Stevens, the newly appointed chief engineer of the Panama canal, sailed for Panama on the steamship Mexico. Chairman Shonts of the canal commission accompanied Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens will assume control of operations immediately on arrival at the isthmus. Neither Mr. Shonts nor Mr. Stevens has visited the isthmus before, and both said they would prefer to wait until their return before talking of conditions there.

New Anaesthetic.

Berlin, July 21.—Two German scientists announce the discovery of a new anaesthetic, having all the virtues of cocaine without the latter's secondary ill effects. The new substance is called "allypine." It deadens pain by local applications and does not contain poison.

DEVLIN FAILURE CLOSES BANK

City National Bank of Kansas City Puts Up the Shutters.

CARRIED MUCH BAD PAPER

Clearing House Announces That No Other Kansas City Bank Will Be Permitted to Fail—Financial Difficulties Have Not So Far Started a Run Upon Any of Them.

Kansas City, Mo., July 21.—The failure of the City National bank of Kansas City was due in a great measure to the fact that it held upwards of $100,000 of C. J. Devlin's paper, which is tied up in the recent failures of the First National bank of Topeka, of which Mr. Devlin was the principal stockholder. The only other Kansas City bank that has held Devlin paper was the American National. C. S. Jobes, president of the American National bank, stated that the $367,000 of Devlin paper held at the time of the Topeka failure had been purchased since then from the American National by its directors.

Thus, it was stated, there was no cause for a run on the American National. Indeed, it was announced by a member of the Kansas City clearing house that no other Kansas City bank would be permitted to fail, in case of a run, which was not expected, and that the clearing house would gladly have aided the City National bank had it not been found that the latter carried so much bad paper.

Some time ago the comptroller of the currency at Washington instructed the officers of the City National bank to repair its capital. This was done by borrowing from a local capitalist. Following the failure of the First National bank at Topeka the Kansas City capitalist became insistent upon repayment of his loan and this demand may have caused the officers of the City National bank to decide upon closing their institution.

At no time had a run of any big proportions been on, but it is stated withdrawals were made quietly for several months, and within 60 days $600,000 was taken out. The majority of the bank's depositors are in medium circumstances, two thirds of whom live outside Kansas City. There was no excitement at the doors of the bank when the closing notice was posted, less than a dozen depositors appearing to withdraw their money.

The City National bank has had a varied experience. In its five years existence it had four sets of officers, and upon numerous occasions the comptroller of the currency called upon its officers to repair its capital or better conform in other ways with the banking laws. It was organized in 1900 with a capital of $250,000. Last winter capital was reduced to $200,000. Later the capital was increased to $300,000 charging off all surplus and $50,000 of the original capital. It now develops that this did not take out all the bad paper.

The bank was closed by E. E. Ames, bank examiner, under instructions from the comptroller of currency. The comptroller, it is stated, informed the officers of the bank that it must take up $200,000 bad paper immediately or they would not be permitted to open their doors. The bank was examined by a committee of local bankers who reported that the affairs of the institution were in such shape that they would not feel justified in extending assistance. Although the City National bank was not a member of the local clearing house association, it was stated by one of its officers that aid would have been extended had not so much bad paper been found.

Life Insurance Investigation.

Albany, N. Y., July 21.—There will be a legislative investigation of the life insurance business as carried on in this state, both by New York state corporations and by those of other states doing business within this state. This investigation will be made by a special joint committee, with ample powers, of which the chairman will be Senator Armstrong of Rochester, Republican. The other senators on the committee will be W. J. Tully of Corning, Republican, and D. J. Riordan, New York city, Democrat.

May Impeach Treasurer.

Topeka, Kan., July 21.—The time set by Governor Hoch for State Treasurer T. T. Kelley to file a new bond for $750,000 has expired. Both officers refused to say if the bond had been secured or not. A meeting of the state executive council is being held, at which definite action will be taken. It is reported that the governor will call a special session for the purpose of impeaching Kelley. The governor has authority to declare the office vacant.

Alleged Breach of Etiquette.

Berne, Switzerland, July 21.—Diplomatic circles here are interested in an incident concerning the American Minister, Brutus J. Clay, and the French ambassador, M. Painire, in which the former alleges a breach of the usual etiquette in the exchange of official visits. The question has been submitted to the state department and the French foreign office, which are mutually seeking to adjust the incident.

Alfonso Going to Germany.

Berlin, July 21.—It is announced that the king of Spain will start for Berlin September 10.

EXCLUSION LAWS

Responsible For the High Prices of Meats in Germany.

Berlin, July 21.—The price of meat has risen in Germany from 20 to 25 per cent in the last six months, so that prices are now higher by 30 to 35 per cent than in the neighboring continental states. The prices outside Germany are usually 10 to 15 per cent lower. Popular appeals directed by the organized meat dealers are being made to the government, both here and in the provinces, to raise a prohibition against the importation of live cattle. Six public meetings in this connection were held at Cologne and the Butchers' association of Berlin is planning a number of agitation assemblages. The prices of meat supplied by the retailers, allowing for differences in weights and money, are: Fillet of beef, 42 cents per pound; boiling beef, 27 cents; pork 31½ cents; veal, 31½ cents. The agitation for cheaper meat by abolishing the exclusion laws recurs at intervals. These laws are based, as in the case of American canned meats, on sanitary grounds.

Failed to Unseat Hooker.

Albany, N. Y., July 21.—The assembly, by a vote of 75 to 69 (100 votes being necessary to adopt the resolution) saved Justice Warren B. Hooker from removal from the supreme court bench on the charges concerning his connection with appointments in the Peconic postoffice and with the "Witzner judgment" affecting property in the city of Dunkirk adjoining the Dunkirk postoffice building, owned jointly by him and State Tax Commissioner Lucius F. Stearns. Forty-one Republicans and 35 Democrats voted for removal; 58 Republicans and nine Democrats against removal.

SHOT HER STEPFATHER.

Girl Claims That He Made Immoral Proposals to Her.

Hinton, W. Va., July 21.—B. D. Gibson, a Chesapeake and Ohio fireman, was shot and killed by his 14-year-old stepdaughter Carrie Cooley, whom he locked up in a room with him. She claims he made immoral proposals to her and told her if she left the room he would shoot her. While asleep she slipped the gun from him, but he awoke, and she shot in self-defense, blowing off the entire top of his head. Gibson came here from Howardsville, Va., five years ago. The coroner exonerated the girl.

China's Position.

Washington, July 21.—China's official notification to the powers that she will not recognize any arrangement regarding Manchuria concerning which she has not been consulted beforehand has reached Washington and will be forthwith forwarded to the president at Oyster Bay. Before addressing this note to the neutral powers, China sent to St. Petersburg and Tokyo an identical note containing this notification. The Chinese communication is briefly worded and is so expressed that it calls for no reply.

Farmers Planting Trees.

Logansport, Ind., July 21.—Recognizing the great demand for an increased supply of fuel wood since the failure of natural gas, the farmers of Cass county are reviving the timber-growing industry on an extended scale, some of them restocking their groves and woods with trees of a rapidly growing variety.

Died Suddenly.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 21.—Judge Noah W. Chevener, 65, of this city, who has been prominent in the affairs of the national Prohibition party, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home.

Millionaire Kills Brother.

Rome, July 21.—In the course of a quarrel, Deputy Guiseppe Ferati was killed by his younger brother, Silvio. Both are rated as millionaires.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Good to prime steers, $5 25@5 75; poor to medium, $3 65@5 20; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 25; cows, $1 50@4 00; heifers, $2 00@5 00; canners, $1 40@2 75; bulls, $2 00@4 25; Texas fed steers, $3 40@4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, $4 90@5 25; fair to choice mixed, $4 00@4 85; native lambs, $5 00@5 75. Calves—$3 00@6 50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5 50@6 10; good to choice heavy, $5 90@6 10; rough heavy, $5 30@5 75; light, $5 80@6 12½. Wheat—No. 2 red (new), 88@88½c. Corn—No. 2, 57½@57½c. Oats—No. 2, 50½c.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export, good to choice, $5 00@5 60; shipping steers, $4 50@5 00; butchers cattle, $4 00@5 00; heifers, $3 25@4 60; cows, $2 50@3 75; bulls, $2 75@3 75; milkers and springers, $20 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 25; wethers, $5 25@5 50; mixed, $4 50@5 00; ewes, $4 25@4 50; spring lambs, $5 75@7 25. Calves—Best, $6 50@6 75. Hogs—Heavies, mediums and Yorkers, $6 25; pigs, $6 30; roughs, $4 75@5 25; stags, $3 00@4 00.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Choice fat dry-fed steers, $4 00@5 50; coarse and rough, $4 75@4 50; heifers, $3 75@4 50; cows, $1 50@3 50; bulls, $2 00@4 50; milkers and springers, $12 00@57 50. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, $6 50@7 00; culls, $4 50@5 50; wethers, $4 50@5 00; ewes, $3 75@4 25. Calves—$7 00. Hogs—Yorkers, mediums and heavies, $6 20; mixed weights, $6 20; pigs, $6 20; stags and roughs, $3 75@5 25.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, $5 50@5 65; prime, $5 25@5 40; tidy butchers, $4 30@4 50; heifers, $2 50@4 25; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@3 75; fresh cows, $25 00@40 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 10@5 20; mixed, $4 25@5 00; culls and common lambs, $1 00@7 50. Calves—$5 00@7 25. Hogs—Prime heavy, $6 15@6 20; mediums, $6 20@6 25; Yorkers and pigs, $6 25@6 30.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, $8@87c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 59c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Rye—No. 2, 66c. Lard—$6 50. Bulk meats—$7 37½. Bacon—$8 62½. Hogs—$4 50@6 20. Cattle—$2 00@4 75. Sheep—$2 50@4 35. Lambs—$3 50@7 35.

NEW YORK—Wheat: No. 2 red, 94½c. Corn—No. 2, 67½c. Oats—Mixed, 35½@36½c.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE ENDED

Men Make Complete Surrender and Will Seek Old Positions.

LASTED OVER THREE MONTHS

First Break Came When the Lumber Teamsters Decided to Return to Work Regardless of the Action of Other Bodies—Was Bitterly Fought and Cost Thirty Lives.

Chicago, July 21.—The end of the teamsters' strike, that has so greatly disturbed business conditions in this city for the last three months, is at hand. The strikers have made a complete surrender and will seek their old positions without an agreement of any kind with the employers. The first break in the ranks of the strikers came when the lumber teamsters voted to return to work regardless of what action might be taken by any other union. Later the department store drivers and the railway express drivers voted to call off the strike and seek their old positions. It is expected that about 60 per cent of the department store drivers will be reinstated, and the express drivers declared that they believed that about 100 of their number would be taken back by the express companies. The express companies have declared all through the strike, however, that not one of the men who struck would ever be reinstated.

The strike has been one of the most annoying, bitterly fought and expensive affairs of its kind that Chicago has ever known. It originated last winter over the demand of the Garment Workers' association that the firm of Montgomery Ward & Co. refrain from sending out any work to nonunion men, although there is in the contract between Ward & Co. and the unions no clause prohibiting such action. The garment workers employed by Ward & Co. went on strike and their places were filled by nonunion men. Four months after the strike of garment workers, the teamsters' union called upon Ward & Co. to arbitrate the strike. The refusal of Ward & Co. was followed by a strike of all the teamsters in their employ, and the strike rapidly spread to such other business houses as attempted to make deliveries to Ward & Co. About 30 lives have been lost during the strike, and there have been hundreds of cases of assault, in many of which the victims were seriously injured.

GRUESOME FIND.

Five Skeletons Taken From Cellar Wall of Deserted House.

Hammond, Ind., July 21.—Men engaged in dismantling an old house on Grake island, in the Kankakee river, which was occupied during the Civil war by a trapper named Steele, found in the cellar wall of the house three male and two female skeletons. The finding of the skeletons recalls stories told by old settlers, who declare that an attempt to lynch Steele was made in 1861, after the disappearance of a government agent named Barrington, who, while having in his possession $10,000 with which he was commissioned to buy horses for the government, passed the night with Steele. The next morning his horse was found in the woods, but no trace of the man was ever found. In 1861 Steele's wife and daughter disappeared. Following the threatened lynching Steele disappeared. Since that time the house has been unoccupied.

Favors Investigation.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 21.—Superintendent Francis Hendricks of the state department of insurance said that he favored a legislative committee investigation of the affairs of the Equitable and other big life insurance companies. "It seemed to be an imperative duty," he said, "to examine all of the great companies, and investigate their management, and to do it in time to report to the next session of the legislature, in order that legislation on the subject may be passed for the protection of policy holders."

Flurry in Wheat Pit.

Chicago, July 21.—Alleged confirmation of black rust in the wheat fields of the northwest sent the price of September wheat whirling up to 88 cents Thursday. The advance was 3¼ cents a bushel. The bulge was accompanied by scenes of much excitement in the wheat pit, shorts frantically jostling each other in attempts to secure the coveted grain. Telegrams from Minneapolis and Duluth detailing damage to the wheat crop in South Dakota by the dreaded blight was the cause of the excitement.

Harvest Hands Wanted.

Pierre, S. D., July 21.—Laborers and harvest hands are badly needed in South Dakota at present. Five thousand men are needed for haying and harvest, 500 being needed in Edmunds county alone. The men will receive from $35 to $45 per month and board, and there will be enough to do to keep all of them busy until threshing is finished.

Cooler in Chicago.

Chicago, July 21.—The hot wave is broken in Chicago and vicinity. There were only 13 prostrations in 24 hours, 15 deaths of adults and 19 infant mortalities. Most of the adults who died were prostrated before the extreme heat was modified.

OHIO OLIO.

Live Intelligence of the Buckeye State. Baseball Men Confer.

Cleveland, O., July 21.—President Morton of the Protective Association of Baseball Clubs, composed of teams in Youngstown, Zanesville, Niles, Massillon, Akron, Mt. Vernon, Newark and Lancaster, Ohio, and Homestead, McKeesport, Sharon and Washington, Pa., had a conference with President Powers of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs relative to obtaining National league protection for these teams. The matter was referred to Secretary John H. Farrell, who said that the national agreement would undoubtedly be extended to the Protective association immediately.

Wounded by Highwaymen.

Marion, O., July 21.—Two thugs held up Ben Dougherty and Caleb Travis, while the latter were coming from the show grounds. Both offered resistance and the thugs began to shoot. The gun of the one opposed to Dougherty didn't work, but Travis was shot twice through the breast and back and probably fatally wounded. The thugs got only a $40 watch.

Ketcham Buys a Pacer.

Toledo, O., July 21.—George Ketcham, owner of the champion stallion Cresceus, has just closed a deal for Gallagher, 2:03¼ the great Canadian pacer now at the Windsor track. Mr. Ketcham will shortly bring the pacer to his stables here, and later will ship him to Louis Winans, London, England for whom the horse was purchased.

Judge McCann Quits.

Dayton, O., July 21.—Judge D. F. McCann, who was defeated for the nomination as Democratic candidate for governor, has declined the nomination for re-election as probate judge, stating that he is desirous of returning to the practice of law.

Yellow Springs Bank Solvent.

Springfield, O., July 21.—The receivers of the closed Yellow Springs bank say that the assets will exceed the liabilities by about $12,000, and that there will be no loss either to stockholders or depositors.

Carpenters Will Not Strike.

Cleveland, O., July 21.—By an overwhelming vote against a strike, 2,000 carpenters of Cleveland decided to remain at work. The object of the proposed strike was to enforce a demand for an increase in wages.

Married Her Stepson.

Cincinnati, O., July 21.—Divorced from her husband, whom she married a year ago at St. Louis, Mrs. Fred Kreutz, sr., was wedded to her stepson, after a courtship of five days.

Gored by Vicious Cow.

Millersburg, O., July 21.—Mrs. Howard Ross, residing near Glenmont, was attacked by a vicious cow and gored so badly that her recovery is doubtful.

REFORM IN CUBA.

Government Makes Suspension of Havana's Mayor Permanent.

Havana, July 21.—The government decided that the suspesion of Mayor Juan O'Farrill be made permanent. The fusionists are protesting against his removal without a hearing. Mayor O'Farrill was suspended by Governor Nunez on the allegation that the investigation of the mayor and aldermen begun over a year ago developed probable offenses by the mayor along the line of unauthorized and improper expenditures, permitting favored citizens to escape certain forms of taxation, and loose conduct of municipal affairs. Governor Nunez and Mayor O'Farrill are Liberals, and the two drifted apart politically after the governor renounced his support of the fusion presidential candidate.

Baptist Young People Meet.

Boston, July 21.—The annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America was held here. President John H. Chapman of Chicago presided, and the report of the board of managers was presented. The managers reported a lack of funds and the need of a field secretary. Those officers were elected: John H. Chapman of Chicago, president; W. W. Gaines of Georgia, vice president; Rev. H. W. Reed of Illinois, recording secretary; H. B. Osgood of Illinois, treasurer.

Black Rust Advances Prices.

Chicago, July 21.—Alleged appearance of black rust in the wheat fields of South Dakota and Minnesota caused an excited advance in prices here. The September option jumped 3¼c. At the close the current figures were within a cent of the highest of the day.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Strike of lumber drivers in Chicago is ended.

Fifteen hundred delegates met in Shanghai to arrange for a boycott of American goods.

James McGraw of Cleveland was arrested for throwing a railroad switch at Barberton, O.

Russell Moore, aged 10 years, was drowned while bathing in the Ohio river near Sciotoville.

The report that Lieutenant General Stoessel was appointed commander of the Seventh army corps is officially denied.

Chauncey M. Depew paid $2500 for his subscription to "Fads and Fancies," a book dealing with New York society.

John N. Dewell, 70, of Norfolk, Va., committed suicide by shooting, attributed to the hot weather and worry over litigation in Paducah, Ky., involving title to a farm.

This is the Last Week of the

Big Gigantic Sale.

Have You Had Your Share of Bargains.

10 yds of best Prints.....27c
Good Lawns per yd 2 3-4
7 1-2 and 10c Batistes....4 1-2c yd
20c Voiles, beautiful patterns, good assortment of colors..... 6 3/4c yd
35c Foulard Silk Patterns and Lace Stripe Dimities, Gigantic Sale ..... 14c yd
$2.00 Lawn Wrappers, beautifully trimmed, all sizes and colors..... 97c
$1.00 Lawn Wrappers, Sizes 32, 34, 36, only..... 49c
$2.50 and $3.00 Shirt waists, all sizes, white and blacks, last year's styles..... 69c
49c for beautiful Shirt Waists made to sell at $1.25 and $1.50 ..... 49c
$3.98 for choice of any Shirt Waist Suit in the store (not including silk)..... $3.98
$2.39 for fine Lawn Shirt Waist Suits that sold up to $5.00 see them. $2.39
$1.48 for Ladies strictly all wool Skirts, all sizes and colors..... $1.48
Beautiful $7.50 and $10.00 Skirts in Voiles, Panama, Sicilian and Brilliantines at. ..... $5.89 and $4.69

Shoes Shoes Shoes Shoes Cheaper and Better Than Any Store in Town.

D. B. Goodsell.

Cash and One Price.

Legal Notice.

John W. Bosley, whose residence and present location are unknown, will take notice that on the fifteenth day of July, 1905, Ezekiel Browne filed a petition against him and other persons in the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio. The object and prayer of said petition are to obtain a judgment against said Bosley on a certain promissory note given by him for the sum of $4,828.80, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from January 12, 1905, and to foreclose the mortgage given to secure the payment of said note on the following described real estate, situated in the township of Salt Rock, county of Marion, and state of Ohio, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-four, township four south, range fourteen east, except the northeast quarter of said quarter section; also the east half of the east half of the southwest quarter of the same section, containing 100 acres, more or less, but subject to all legal highways; and to have said premises sold for the payment of liens thereon; also for the appointment of a receiver for the crops growing on said land.

Said defendant is required to answer said petition on or before the sixteenth day of September, 1905, or judgment and decree will be taken against him by default. EZEKIEL BROWNE.

By Charles C. Fisher, his attorney.
Marion, O., July 21, 1905. 201-f&w-6wks

Legal Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between Walter M. Cooney, Edward G. Staiger and Thomas B. Carroll under the firm name of The Manhattan Clothing company is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas B. Carroll retiring. The business will be continued at the same place and under the same firm name by the said Walter M. Cooney and Edward G. Staiger, who assume the obligations of said firm and are authorized to collect all outstanding accounts.

Signed WALTER M. COONEY,
THOMAS B. CARROLL,
EDWARD G. STAIGER.
Marion, O., July 20, 1905. 9-wk-f-1-8

JURY DISAGREES AT NORFOLK, VA.

Ora M. Baldinger Trial Ends Without Decisive Result.

Ora M. Baldinger, under indictment at Norfolk, Virginia, for alleged election forgery, was given his trial on July 10, and the result was a disagreeing jury. The disagreement was assented to after twenty-three hours of deliberation.

Baldinger writes to his Marion friends that he will be tried again in August, when he confidently looks for an acquittal.

BIRTHS.

A daughter was born July 15 to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell of New York City, and formerly of this city.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Price of west Church street Sunday evening.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Simpson of Thompson street Sunday.

A daughter was born, Monday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. George Watson of Cottage street.

Born, Thursday afternoon, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William Walker of north Grand avenue.

Experts on Party Lines.

Congress failed to appropriate money to pay for clean towels, but the Democratic members can always be counted on when there is any party linen to be laundered.—Youngstown Telegram.

C. C. Reed of Delaware was in the city Wednesday billing the Eagle excursion from Delaware to Indianola park, July 27.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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TRAVIS SHOT BY A ROBBER

Is Returning With Companion From Circus.

ARE HELD UP NEAR STREET CROSSING

Travis Receives Two Wounds—Is Taken to Hospital in the Patrol Wagon—Details of a Fierce Struggle—Watch and Chain Secured. Robbers Make Their Escape.

John C. Travis was shot twice and Benjamin Dougherty robbed of a watch and chain by two hold-up men about 8:15, Wednesday evening, on the Hocking Valley tracks about 100 yards south of the Silver street crossing. Travis' condition is quite serious.

At the time, Travis and Dougherty were walking south on the Hocking Valley right-of-way, returning to Center street to catch a car. They were on their way home from the circus grounds. A freight train had just preceded the men, and the track was clear. The men were walking single file, Dougherty in the lead. Just as they were passing the old scale shed two men stepped out, and, covering them with guns, ordered them to hold up their hands. Both men showed fight and in the struggle two shots were fired by Travis' assailant. One of the bullets entered his body in front and a little above the right breast, and the other just below the left scapula. After the robber fired the first shot, Travis ran from him, when he fired again. Dougherty and his assailant struggled, the latter holding him by the arms. In the struggle he struck the hold-up man with his gun, but the blow was seemingly of no consequence. During the struggle Dougherty was relieved of his watch. The robbers then disappeared, and no trace has been found of them since.

Dougherty called for help, but none came. He assisted Travis to a house just west of the Hocking Valley tracks, where quite a crowd had collected. Officers were soon on the scene and the patrol was called, and Travis was removed to the hospital. On the way to the hospital Travis complained of being extremely weak, but apparently did not suffer much.

Dr H. Chisholm stated this morning that one bullet struck the third rib and glanced down in the fleshy portion under the fourth rib. Just how far it penetrated, he was unable to say. The other bullet struck the lower angle of the scapula, imbedding in the fleshy portion below the bone. The doctor did not think that either of the bullets had penetrated any vital parts. As soon as Travis' condition will permit, an x-ray examination will be made. Judging from the size of the wounds, it is thought that the revolver was used by the robber was of thirty-eight caliber. It is thought that the patient will recover.

Mr. Travis stated to hospital attendants that his struggle with the hold-up man had completely exhausted him, or he could probably have caught him. He describes the robber as a young man about five feet, eleven inches tall, with a closely-cropped black mustache. He wore a slouch hat. Travis further said that he was extremely strong. The robber failed to get the $10 which he had on his person.

Mr. Dougherty stated that as they were walking along the track, he in the lead, he did not notice the man until he had pounced upon him. A struggle immediately ensued, he said, during which the fellow got his watch and chain, valued at $35. As soon as he broke away, he tried to summon help for his companion, who had been shot, when the robbers took flight. He was unable to give any description of the man who attacked him. Nor did he see any of the struggle during which Travis was shot.

Dr. Chisholm reported Thursday everything indicaetd that Mr. Travis' recovery is assured. At a late hour Thursday he was resting quite easy, although he was still in a very serious condition.

In response to notices sent out by the police, Kenton officers chased two fellows into a saloon there shortly before noon today with the hope of placing them under arrest. They escaped by the way of the back door and the city is now being scoured for them. They exactly answer the description sent out by the local police.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

In the suit of Daniel Carner, against William L. Midlam and others, answers have been filed in the court of common pleas by William L. Midlam and Maggie Midlam, in which a general denial of indebtedness to the plaintiff is entered.

Blair's Appointment.

Harry M. Blair, formerly assistant secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., and who for the last year has been connected with the association at Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed as head of the boys' department of the Columbus Y. M. C. A. He will assume his new duties the first of next month.

Miss May Voght of Louisville, Kentucky, is visiting friends and relatives at Prospect.

BADLY SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING

Men Working in a Hay Field Near Caledonia.

Will Monnette of Marion and Tom Garten and John McCamber, employed on the Alfred Johnson farm, five miles northeast of Caledonia, suffered a shock of lightning during the electrical storm Wednesday afternoon.

When the storm came up the men crawled under a large hay stack which they were engaged in making. There was a blinding flash of lightning and it was some time before they recovered from the shock received. The horses, which were standing nearby, were also affected, one of them falling to the ground. The men escaped without any serious injury.

THE MANHATTAN CHANGES PARTNERS

Homer R. Carroll Retires, But Business Will Go on as Heretofore.

The change of partnership in The Manhattan Clothing company was made effective Thursday. The partnership between Walter M. Cooney, Thomas B. Carroll and Edward G. Staiger has been dissolved, Mr. Carroll retiring, and Messrs. Cooney and Staiger continuing the business under the name of The Manhattan, under which a large and satisfied trade has been won. There is no change in the local end of things, Mr. Staiger being the directing partner as heretofore.

GEORGE H DUTTON'S NEW BARBER SHOP

In the Hotel Marion Block Splendidly Refurnished.

George H. Dutton is splendidly refurnishing his barber shop in the Hotel Marion block. Save for a few mirrors, recently installed, all the furniture formerly in use has been supplanted by the very latest style golden finish oak furniture. The new outfit consists of four leather upholstered chairs, a fine cup case filling the rear end of the shop and a four-panel continuous mirror. The new shop will be one of the finest in this part of the state.

MINOR NOTES.

Monster Owl—Wesley Romoser of Cherry street shot a monster hoot owl near his home, last Friday morning. The owl disturbed the Romoser chicken-yards during the night, but did no damage. The bird measured four feet and three inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other.

Badly Burned—Mrs. Thomas Mason, residing on east Center street, suffered a painful accident at noon Monday. Mrs. Mason was preparing the noon meal when she upset a kettle of boiling water on her right arm. The member was terribly burned. Dr. J. B. Taylor was called and dressed the injury.

A Bad Cut—Huron, the young son of Dr. L. D. Hamilton of east Center street suffered a painful accident Wednesday about 9:20. He was riding on the American express wagon, and when in front of the D. McWilliams' residence on east Center street, was thrown to the ground and a large gash was cut in his head. Several stitches were required to close the wound.

Hit by Scantling—B. F. Shaffer, employed in the construction of the Drake building on north Main street, was struck on the head by a falling scantling about 11 o'clock Wednesday. He was rendered unconscious by the blow and badly bruised. Dr. A. Rhu was called, and, after rendering medical attention, the injured man was removed to his home on Davids street.

Exciting Experience—Jake Fetter had an exciting experience Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock on east Church street, where his horse, hitched to a milk wagon, attempted to run away. About at the intersection of Grand avenue, the horse became frightened and started to run at a fast rate of speed. The horse was stopped before much damage was done. The harness was badly broken, as were a few milk bottles.

Peculiar Accident—Herman Blaich met with a very peculiar accident while riding in an automobile Tuesday afternoon. He was accompanying S. S. Fox to Shelby, and on reaching a point just beyond Galion, the tire on one of the rear wheels flew off and struck him with great force on the back of the neck, painfully burning the skin. The damage to the machine was soon repaired and the journey continued.

Caught in Wheel—Robert Dobert, an employe at the Malleable Iron company plant, had a narrow escape from serious injury while at work at 7 o'clock Monday morning. Dobert was engaged in tightening the boring on rattlers, when his clothes caught in the gear wheel. The breaking of the spindle proved quite fortunate for him, although he sustained a badly lacerated finger and bruises on the right leg above the knee. Dr. J. A. McMurray rendered the proper medical attention.

A Trust Buster.

Mrs. Fiske's war against the theatrical trust entitles her to greater honor as a genuine trust buster than is deserved by the whole army of our attorney generals.—Columbus Citizen.

The Probe in Venezuela.

The action of the president in sending Mr. William J. Calhoun to Venezuela to investigate the asphalt situation raises several interesting questions. Is it possible that the assurances of Assistant Secretary Loomis, General Francis V. Greene, and that eminent international lawyer, Mr. John Bassett Moore, fall upon deaf ears? It was only last spring that Minister Bowen delivered the famous "ultimatum" to President Castro, to the effect that if Veneznela would not agree to take the case of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company out of the Venezuelan courts and submit it to arbitration the United States would then take its own course. At that time the United States was evidently determined to intervene in behalf of the asphalt company. What has happened since then to cause this government to hesitate?

Why is Minister Russell ignored in the new investigation? It was intimated by ex-Minister Bowen that Mr. Russell was sent to Caracas at the instance of Mr. Loomis, the inference being that Mr. Russell was in a position to shield or aid his old friend and superior, Mr. Loomis. This insinuation was flatly denied by the president in his letter to Secretary Taft. The president stated that he ordered Mr. Russell to Caracas, and that Mr. Loomis had nothing to do with the order. Now this minister is set aside while a special commissioner investigates the situation, which involves the transactions of the American legation at Caracas while Mr. Russell was its secretary under Minister Loomis. Is it possible that information has reached the president throwing further light on the scandalous reports which Mr. Bowen declared were openly circulated at Caracas?

Whether the president has learned something of importance regarding the asphalt scandal or whether he is merely anxious to obtain a straight, unbiased report by a capable lawyer of a badly tangled situation, his decision is gratifying and reassuring. It is especially satisfactory to note that the president is not to be influenced further in the direction of flourishing the big stick over Venezuela on the ex parte representations of officers and attorneys of the asphalt company, however strong personal friends they may be of Mr. Roosevelt. He has selected a man entirely apart from the complications, who is able enough to grasp the situation and fearless enough to report the truth. By the time Mr. Calhoun is ready to report, the state department will be in the hands of Elihu Root, a double assurance that the Venezuelan business will be handled with discretion.—Washington Post.

Theodore Roosevelt.

The admiration of Theodore Roosevelt which spread into foreign lands some time ago, is now growing into something akin to enthusiasm. Mr. Roosevelt is undoubtedly the most popular citizen of the United States, and if it were possible to take an absolutely unbiased vote of the people—uninfluenced by political or sectional prejudices—Theodore Roosevelt would be chosen again to his present position by an unprecedented majority.

The reason for this popular love for the man is rather plain: it is as simple and direct as the child's reason for the love of its parents; it is because.

Theodore Roosevelt is popular because of his inherent manliness, ability, courage, directness and wisdom. His enemies had advertised him as a bundle of undirected impulses and misplaced enthusiasms; we were told that he was an unsafe man, a cock-a-hoop cowboy liable to rough-ride every whim that might gallop through his brain to the upsetting of established conditions and the decorum of the world. The reverse of all this has happened. Mr. Roosevelt has distinctly "made good" in the very highest sense and has discredited his maligners. True his policies are not of the kind to commend him to the strict party men of any nation, but he does not and cannot belong to any of the petty, temporary alignments of men which we call parties—he belongs to that select and honorable band of leaders of men who, throughout history, have adopted equity, truth and courage as their watchwords. Undoubtedly he works by and through a party, but he is not confined within its limits.

The initiation of the present peace proposals has been accomplished by Mr. Roosevelt in a way that vindicates his character for courage joined with wisdom and that sets him forth as one of the foremost men, not only of today, but of all time. The recognition of this fact is not confined to this country, or to the belligerents, but is spread abroad over the whole world; and its value is not restricted to Theodore Roosevelt himself but reaches to every inhabitant of this country and sheds honor and glory upon us as a nation.

It is often dangerous to forecast the position which living men will occupy in the estimation of the world when their acts shall have become history; but the character of Theodore Roosevelt is so well formed, so clearly defined, and so unmistakably founded upon what he himself calls the "square deal and even chance:" it is so true to the dictates of courageous wisdom, wise courage, and fearless equity; that he would be un-Rooseveltian who did not rate him as of the mold of Washington and Lincoln. It is easier to underestimate Theodore Roosevelt than it is to do him even-handed justice; the possibilities of his office he has always improved for the public benefit; the opportunities which the future may offer him no one can foresee; but his record makes plain the certainty that whatever they may be Theodore Roosevelt will seize them with a strong hand and guide them with a clear brain for the general weal, not only of this country but of the whole world.—The Gateway.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL M. D. PURDY AND RAILROAD REBATE SUITS.

In all fourteen railroads will be prosecuted by Mr. Purdy for giving rebates in violation of injunctions issued by Judge Phillips in Kansas City and by Judge Grosscup in Chicago in March, 1902.

Getting Strenuous.

Cuban laborers demand an eight-hour day. They must be waking up down there; that is longer than they have wanted to work heretofore.—Cleveland Leader.

Captain Thomasson, a member of the John Robinson circus, was the guest of his old schoolmate, Roy Wiant, Wednesday. The two young men attended school at Orchard Lake, Michigan.

WEEK'S NEWS OF PROSPECT

Convention at the Reformed Church Sunday.

WILL BE CONDUCTED BY TOURING PARTY

H. D. Beavers Goes to Iowa To Purchase Horses—Postoffice Building To Be Improved—People Visiting and Entertaining Visitors—Other Prospect News.

Prospect, July 21.—[Special.]—There will be preaching only in the morning at the Baptist church next Sunday. After that day Rev. Mr. Moore will be absent for several weeks at Hiawatha park and other summer resorts.

The state Sunday-school workers' touring party and the Sunday-schools of Prospect and Prospect township will meet in convention at the Reformed church here Sunday. All persons interested in Sunday-school work are requested to be present at this meeting.

H. D. Beavers left Wednesday for Iowa to purchase a carload of horses.

Mrs. F. E. Mayes of Lancaster is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. S. Dix.

Mrs. J. B. Miller has returned from Brazil, Indiana. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Lenie Byers.

Mrs. Emmett Thompson of Cardington is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. H. Finefrock.

Thomas Vought and Miss May Vought of Louisville, Kentucky, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dix and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Prior Cox have gone to Van Wert for a visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Sells of Toledo were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eversole this week.

Leon Cope has returned from a ten days' outing at Cedar Point.

J. J. Roberts is making preparations to place a plate glass front in the postoffice building.

Rev. A. H. Dowling will preach at the Reformed church and Rev. Ellen R. King at the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

Mrs. Belle Hostler and daughter, Gladys, of Findlay are guests of relatives here.

Milo Gast, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Gast, has returned to Louisiana, Missouri.

Misses Maud and Ethel Smith of Marion were guests of Miss Mildred Randall this week.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a market in the Hoskins room, next to the postoffice, Saturday afternoon.

QUIET WEDDING IS CELEBRATED

Rev. Charles W. Miller Weds Mrs. Emeline Bender.

Mrs. Emeline Bender of this city and Rev. Charles W. Miller of Williamstown, Pennsylvania, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's son, Rev. G. L. Bender of south Main street Thursday evening. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few relatives by Rev. A. Snider of the United Brethren church.

The bride, who was the wife of Rev. G. L. Bender, deceased, is very well known throughout the city. The groom, who is now serving as pastor of the United Brethren church at Williamstown, has for a number of years filled important positions in Miami and Auglaize conferences in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will leave in a few days for Williamstown, where they will make their future home.

REAL ESTATE.

Clara B. Conley to Richard Parker, a lot in Marion, $200.

Elizabeth Griffis to A. C Edmondson, a lot in Marion, $810.

Dora M. Hochstetter to Bridget Dwyer, a lot in Marion, $1,400

C. S. Lippincott to F. E. Disbennett, a lot in Marion, $5,000.

R. F. Sargent to Naomi B. Sargent, a lot in Marion, $1.

Lucy M. Tillon to Mary Zieg, 104 acres in Green Camp township, $1,300.

Ollie D. Whitemire to Henrietta Kurtz, a lot in Martel, $500.

Farmers Caught.

The usually and normally sound and sensible Ohio farmer is not totally beyond the reach of smoothly baited financial books. The receiver's report shows that 4350 of him had invested in the St. Louis bank against which a fraud order was recently issued by the postal department. Fortunately the sums involved were small.—Columbus Dispatch.

Exciting Game.

In an exciting game of baseball witnessed by a large number of persons, the La Rue team defeated the West Mansfield team at the latter place, Thursday afternoon, by a score of five to two.

The Thimble club of Prospect is holding its annual picnic at Gast's grove today. The attendance is extremely large, and a good time is being enjoyed.

A LETTER

From Mr. Lockhart in Reference to Second "Mill End" Sale.

The following letter was received from Mr. C. A. Lockhart in reference to Uhler & Phillips' second "Mill End" sale:

Buffalo, N. Y., July 16, 1905.

Messrs. Uhler & Phillips,
Marion, O.

Gentlemen:—I will be with you Saturday, July 22, to open your second "Mill End" sale which will outshadow your first one, given last January, and be greater than any sale ever given in your city. I will have some special features to offer, attractions that will be interesting to every man, woman and child in Marion and Marion county

Respt.,
C. A. Lockhart.

We might add that the copyrighted "Mill End" sales are becoming more popular throughout the United States. They have been adopted by the very best dry goods stores in our largest American cities, who would not countenance anything irregular, some of them having given the Lockhart "Mill End" sales from fifteen to twenty different times, and are still growing in favor. It has been some years since Mr. Lockhart of Buffalo conceived the idea of these sales to divert the usual trend of the "Mill End" merchandise from the New York auction houses to the consumer, under this arrangement of goods, coming direct from the mills to the houses. The method is to select one store in a city to hold a retail sale on the left-over lots each season. The mills liked the idea—the largest stores threw open their doors to the Lockhart "Mill End" sale, and the men and women, who have homes to buy for, realized it offered them a golden opportunity to supply their needs. The goods being new and dependable, the idea was a hit from the start.

There is a lesson for all in Mr. Lockhart's success. He went a stranger to the mills, the merchants and the people with a new idea, and by thought, hard work and tact made a name for himself wherever dry goods are sold. So might others, if they would let their imagination have free range to soar into the unknown—some would come back with something tangible.

Alexander Bell came back with the telephone. Cyrus W. Field dreamed the cable under the ocean. Elias Howe dreamed of an easier way for women to do sewing. Civilization would be in its infancy today except for men who dream by day—rather than those who dream only by night.

wk-1 Uhler & Phillips.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

At Recent Meeting of Waldo Rebekahs.

EPWORTH LEAGUE HOLDS A SOCIAL

An Enjoyable Evening at the Llewellyn Home—Arrangements Made for Annual Sunday-School Picnic—Will Be Held at Radnor. Other Waldo News.

Waldo, July 21.—[Special]—S. W. Almendinger was at Troyton, last Friday evening, making arrangements for the annual picnic of the Radnor and Delaware Sunday-schools, to be held at Radnor August 24.

A social for the benefit of the Epworth league, was given at the home of Weston Llewellyn, Tuesday evening. A large number attended and an enjoyable evening was spent. Miss Dollerus Michel is visiting at Newark this week.

Mrs. Irwin of Chicago is visiting her father, William Waddel.

Mrs. J. F. Brundige returned Friday from Columbus, where she has been taking treatment at the Grant hospital.

The Rebekahs installed officers at the regular meeting, Tuesday evening. Following are the officers: Mrs. Mary Smith, noble grand; Mrs. Mary Klingel, vice grand; Vinnie Selanders, warden; Dora Corbin, conductor; Mrs. Gabler, chaplain; Gertrude Michel, inner guard; Henry Selanders, outer guard. The installation services were conducted by Mrs. Stella Gabler, deputy grand master.

John Smith is having a stone sidewalk laid in front of his residence.

D. Benedict and family, Mrs. W. C. F. Michel and Miss May Anthony went to Sandusky, Wednesday.

Rev. and Mrs. Claude Coil and Miss Ethel Scott of Marion were visiting here, Tuesday.

Card of Thanks.

To the friends who stood by us and helped us through the sickness, death and burial of our baby, we tender our heartfelt thanks. God alone can reward you.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Merchant.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Redmond.
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Merchant.

WANTED—Dry hickory or sugar wood at Peadon's bakery on Jefferson street. 191-t2-wk-1-c

THE PATTERSON COMMENCEMENT

A Large Class is Presented Diplomas.

THE EXERCISES ARE VERY INTERESTING

William Moloney, the Clerk of the County Board of School Examiners, Delivers a Brief Address. Diplomas Presented by S. W. Almendinger—Musical Selections.

The annual Patterson commencement exercises were held at the High school building, Thursday afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, and were quite well attended.

The Frank Kennedy family band was present and rendered a couple of instrumental selections as the opening numbers, and a vocal selection was contributed by a quartet composed of Miss Goldie and Miss Sylvia Kennedy, A. N. Carmine and Frank Kennedy.

William Moloney, the clerk of the county board of school examiners, delivered a brief address to the graduates in which he spoke of the opportunities and advantages which the Patterson graduates enjoy, and the dangers presented by the present High school system of the state. Special stress was laid on the fact that great effort is made by the average High school to win the approval of universities and colleges without regard to whether or not the course of study is fitted to the needs of pupils.

The graduates were admonished to regard their own intellectual powers and physical strength, and at all times to strive to keep the growth of the mind healthy.

The diplomas were then presented by S. W. Almendinger, president of the board of county examiners.

The graduates were Miss Rhea Smeltzer, Miss Lucy Smeltzer and Vernno Zeig of Green Camp; Miss Georgia Tedrow, Miss Odessa Foos, Miss Sylvia Kennedy, Miss Lovina Drake, Adelaide; Miss Christina Neidhart, Miss Verna Fay Lawrence, Miss Zelda James, Miss Mildred Conley, Marion; Miss Marguerite Guthery, Miss Grace Brown, La Rue; Miss Leah Almendinger, Edwin Schweinfurth, Owen; Miss Eva Miller, Waldo; Miss Gayle Clouse, Caledonia; Herman Crock, Martel.

How About Pattison?

Church conferences and conventions continue to say disparaging things of Governor Herrick on the saloon question. Now if they would formulate their views of Mr. Pattison there would be a better chance to guess how they are going to vote in November.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Surprise For Mamma.

Even to Bobby's uncritical eye breakfast seemed to be served in a very informal fashion that morning. Nurse forgot to tie on his bib before she gave him his oatmeal. Mother had not come down to breakfast at all, and father drank a cup of coffee standing and then disappeared.

Bobby, left alone with his empty plate, put up a trembling lip, and if tears had not been unbecoming to a big boy he would probably have wept. Never before in all his four years had he been so neglected. He had, in fact, always been the center of an admiring circle ready to anticipate his every wish.

At last father appeared at the dining room door and the reason for this disorganized state of affairs was explained.

"Bobby," said father, "you have a little sister."

Bobby's eyes grew big with excitement. "Oh," he exclaimed, climbing down from his high chair in haste, "I must go and tell mamma!"—New York Press.

A Picturesque Surrender.

A picturesque surrender was that of Cetewayo, who was captured on the 29th of August, 1879, by Major Marter during the Zulu war. Troops had been pursuing the chief since the 12th of the month, and he was finally tracked to a deserted kraal in the Ngome forest. Major Marter himself rode to the entrance of the hut and called upon Cetewayo to yield. "Enter," was the reply. "I am your prisoner." From motives of prudence Marter refused, again summoning the Zulu chief. Thereupon the unfortunate Cetewayo, weak, weary, footsore and very sick at heart, came forth from the kraal and, repulsing with a remnant of dignity the dragoon guardsman who ventured to lay hand on him, said: "White soldier, touch me not! I surrender to your chief."

A Money Raiser.

One million dollars a year for fourteen years is the record of collections made by William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago. Mr. Harper has a smooth, pugnacious face, snapping black eyes and wears gold rimmed spectacles. He has a large neck and a heavy, square jaw which makes the lower part of his face as wide as his forehead. His figure is stout and pudgy, his speech crisp and abrupt. It is popularly supposed that whenever Mr. Harper has nothing else to do he puts on his hat, buttons up his Prince Albert coat and sallies out into the Chicago business center, plucking checks from the offices of magnates as he would collect autumn leaves.

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SATURDAY - - - - JULY 22

Senator Depew has transformed his wit and humor page into an explanation department.

We can't understand why Miss Tarbell is making so much fuss about Mr. Rockefeller's father. Even if there is something reprehensible about having a father, it's hardly fair to drag it out after all these years. Mr. Rockefeller would be justified in setting up the statue of limitations.

Possibly those Jap peace terms may be more reasonable than is generally anticipated. Japan realizes that it is not good business to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Editor Finley of the Kenton Press says Rev. Dr. Smith of this city will be inaugurated president of Ohio Northern university just six months before John M. Pattison is inaugurated governor of Ohio. Almost anything is possible, but Dr. Smith will hardly agree to resign in case Mr. Finley's prognostication misses fire.

Still, it won't be wholly wise for Mr. Root to count his chickens before they are hatched. No doubt the people of America would be glad to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt, but will they elect the man he wants elected?

Both Taft and Root get a lot of satisfaction out of the thought that, once upon a time, a man named Polk was president.

Maybe Mr. Roosevelt sent Mr. Loomis to Paris in the hope that he would lose himself and save the administration the trouble.

Tom Lawson says that Standard Oil kept Bryan from being president. There's some good in everything, evidently, if we only keep on hunting for it long enough.

Henry R. Hill of Prospect, according to an Associated Press story sent out from Columbus, visited that city last week, it being his first trip away from home since the war. That far the story may have been good, but the Associated Press wanted to give it an artistic touch and hence spoke of the old veteran's wonder when he beheld electric cars and automobiles. We confess we enjoy one of these nicely-told tales which the Associated Press is so prone to run, once in a while, but when they come as near home as Prospect, we must insist that the Associated Press remember that Prospect has an electric line and is not totally unacquainted with the "devil wagons."

Now that the war is practically ended, it will probably be safe to remark that battles are not won with ikons.

Miss Tarbell admits she went outside the evidence to make her case against Mr. Rockefeller, but what's a woman's intuition for anyway?

It's worthy of note that when it came to testing those Scotch whiskies Mr. Wiley left his poison squad at home.

But the real surprising thing about the Panama situation is Mr. Morgan's silence.

After the peace conference is convened, China will be in a position very similar to that of the patient when a consultation is in progress.

In an exchange we note a clipping from the De Graff Journal telling of a sad accident to a little girl of West Liberty, who fell while running down a hill and "broke her left limb." Unfortunately we are left in the dark as to whether she will wear her arm in a sling or walk with a crutch.

Mr. Jerome's denial of the story that he was intoxicated at that Kansas City banquet leaves his entertainers utterly at a loss to explain some of his utterances.

It may be well to remember, Mr. Lawson, in connection with your case against Mr. Rockefeller and others, that old rule that a plaintiff must come into court with clean hands.

By the way, is Korea to be represented at the peace conference?

THE JAPS WILL SEE AMERICA AT HER BEST

The Japanese peace plenipotentiaries will see the United States at the best. True, they will miss San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City and Chicago and her stock yards and many other points which tourists from the old world deem worthy of a visit, but President James J. Hill of the Great Northern, who is personally arranging their itinerary from Japan to Washington, will see that the greatness of America is not lost to them. His steamer, the Minnesota, one of the greatest afloat, will bear them from Japan to Seattle. There they will take the Great Northern for Duluth. Enroute they will pass over two of the grandest mountain ranges of the world, over wheat fields such as are unknown elsewhere, through great valleys and wide plains to one of the finest harbors on the globe. There they will board Mr. Hill's palatial steamship, the North West, the like of which, save its companion ship, the North Land, is unknown on fresh water, and steam over a system of lakes as great in extent as all Japan—a system unequalled for size and beauty and traffic on either hemisphere. Steaming the length of Superior, beholding its wonderful traffic in iron, copper, lumber and grain eastward, and coal, oil and merchandise westward, they will reach St. Mary's river and at the Soo pass through locks which in seven months each year handle more tonnage than passes through the Suez canal yearly. Down St. Mary's, they will reach Huron, touching historic Mackinac, and then, traversing the length of Huron, will reach Port Huron and the head of the St. Clair. Down the river the beautiful panorama will unfold before them, its wooded banks and numerous islands being at their best at this season of the year. Past the St. Clair flats, through the canal into Lake St. Clair to beautiful Detroit, past which more tonnage goes annually than to any city on earth, and then on down the Detroit river they will go to Lake Erie and over its full length to Buffalo. Leaving the North West at Buffalo, they will take the Pennsylvania for Washington, the early stages of the rail trip demonstrating the vast commercial and industrial side of America as the later will show the picturesque. If the Jap commissioners are not impressed by the mighty extent and the vast and varied resources of America it will be only because they have eyes that see not and minds that do not comprehend. But trust the Japs to see and comprehend, and trust them to realize that the friendship of a country so great and powerful is one to be cultivated and forever held fast. Mr. Hill, had he planned for years, could not have selected an itinerary so well adapted to show the present greatness and the glorious possibilities of the land of the stars and stripes.

The mayor of Denver frankly asserts that he carries all his religion in his wife's name. There is nothing remarkable in this state of affairs, but the mayor's frankness is a little out of the ordinary.

If any of the old Louisiana lottery people are alive we wouldn't blame them, in the light of recent developments in New York City, should they claim they were the victims of unjust discrimination.

At present the president is writing a series of letters, which may later be published in book form under the title, "The Condemned."

It's a wonder it took the grafters so long to discover what easy picking could be had among the New York "smart set."

It will be noted that the state fair people have started the ball rolling by announcing that this year's exhibition will be bigger and better than ever before. Sounds quite natural.

The report has reached Secretary Wilson that while Statistician Holmes was issuing bulletins to help a certain clique of cotton gamblers get on the right side of the market a woman employe of the department was coining money by selling answers to the civil service examination questions for positions requiring technical knowledge. Manifestly Uncle Sam's employes down in Washington aren't overlooking any bets.

Instead of waiting for Mr. Lawson to begin his grand distribution of wealth, humanity might more profitably start out chasing those mythical pots of gold at the ends of the rainbow.

Since our attention has been called to it, we note that it's a fact that eighteen-hour trains aren't the only ones to exhibit a tendency to run down a side-track when the switch is left open.

Governor Hock says Governor Folk is the only logical candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1908, while Mr. Lawson pins his faith to Governor Johnson. Surely, in a case like this, our gifted editorial friend, Colonel Bryan, will have no hesitation about suggesting a compromise candidate.

Mr. Lawson says: "The thing that impressed me most in the West was the terrible earnestness of the people. Think of it, 8,000 Kansans in an open grove with nothing to shelter them but a great tin roof on posts, staying through four hours and twenty minutes of talk on the heretofore dry subject of finance from an unknown private citizen, unused to public speaking, a frightful gale blowing, rain pouring in torrents, and thunder and lightning deafening and paralyzing." Possibly Mr. Lawson would have had less occasion for being impressed had the weather also been dry.

A correspondent at Oyster Bay, under the stress of great heat, invented a new drink which he calls the "Presidential cocktail." Probably has a big stick in it.

Mr. Depew says he's standing on his honor. For the sake of old times, we can't help hoping the senator has a parachute.

"The water has been about squeezed out of the Equitable," says a New York exchange. But the order of violets lingers with it still.

Anyone might be willing to emulate Mr. Bonaparte in turning down a railroad pass or two if he had a government yacht for his personal use.

"Still, the senate as a body," says the Washington Post, "should not be held responsible for the character of some men who are sent to it by the states." And the Post will admit, no doubt, that the members of the senate, as individuals, will refuse to be held responsible for the character of the senate as a body.

The embarrassing thing about the situation is that District Attorney Jerome may be forced to do something to sustain his magazine reputation.

The story to the effect that New York City has been robbed of 3,000,000,000 gallons of water will be taken with a grain of salt by our friends, the Kentucky colonels. It'll be hard to make them believe humanity has fallen to the water-stealing state.

COMMERCIAL CLUB PURCHASES LAND

Bought of Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff of Chicago.

The Tract Lies Just West of the City. Part of It Is Sold to the Erie Company for Its New Yards—Price Is Not Made Public.

Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff of Chicago the owner of a tract of land just west of the city, which the Commercial club has been dickering for, came here Tuesday and was the guest of the club. The deal, whereby the club becomes the owner of the sixty-four acre tract, a part of which has been sold to the Erie for its new yards and storage building and platforms, was consummated late in the evening. Immediately after the deed was signed up, the Commercial club transferred thirty-four acres to the Erie Railroad company. The prices paid were not made public.

THE HAIG MISSION PICNIC AT PROSPECT

A Pleasant Day Spent in Gast's Grove.

Prospect, O., July 20.—[Special.]—The fourth annual picnic of the Haig mission of Columbus is being held at Gast's grove in Prospect today. The picnickers, numbering 1,000, arrived on a special train of ten coaches over the Hocking at 9 o'clock this morning. The town has been turned over to the visitors. The morning at the park was spent in baseball and various games, and, after a bounteous dinner, a number of speeches were made, and the afternoon spent in a social way.

At a committee meeting held this morning, it was decided to hold a picnic and ten-day session in the grove next summer. The picnickers will return to Columbus on a special train leaving Prospect at 7 o'clock this evening.

Entertains Friends.

Miss Roxie Roberts, residing near Prospect, was hostess to a company of about a dozen friends from this city at her home Wednesday evening. Music and dancing was enjoyed and a three-course luncheon was served.

Grafters and Merit System.

Secretary Bonaparte's prominence as a civil service reformer furnishes a pretext for the gibe that he is repudiating his favorite principle of administration when he declares that "the underlying evil in the administration of our public affairs is simply dishonesty." Here for twenty years we have been in increasing measure selecting officials by competition after tests. Yet in department after department we unearth "grafters," as we have fallen into the habit of calling them, who are, in plain words, thieves and scoundrels. If the merit system is the safeguard of good government how can these things be?

In the first place, no civil service reformer ever said that the merit system could change human nature. If the society in which officials dwell is tainted with the "grafting" spirit, the public service will have its share. An occasional bank defalcation does not tempt bank directors from the application of careful tests of fitness to applicants for employment or to the abandonment of their methods of promotion. No process of selecting employes can infallibly detect dishonesty or furnish safeguards against yielding to temptation. Surround the civil servant with offers from brokers for crop estimates and the result will depend on his character, not on his method of appointment.

Moreover, while appointments are made largely as the result of examinations, nobody pretends that the spirit ruling government office is uniformly a civil service reform spirit. The reformers have for years had to contest every step of their progress with certain men administering the law in the departments. Machen and Beavers and their associates were part of a machine which operated under civil service rules, and some of them may have entered the service by passing examinations; but did they carry out the merit system? The notorious violation of civil service principles in the appointments to rural offices of men and women who were to be immediately transferred to the classified service—which was one of their conspicuous offences—furnishes the answer. These men were in office playing politics. They were protected as long as possible by politicians, and their abuses would long before have been stopped if the voice of those who were merely demanding faithfulness to the merit system had been heeded.

When we look back and see what the departments were in the days of the spoils system after the civil war, and in the old Jackson days of defalcations, notwithstanding the prevalence of primitive virtues, we can better appreciate what our government would be if every appointment were now handed out as patronage without regard to fitness. The merit system has been the safeguard of the government from thievery and scandal ten times worse than anything which has occurred.—New York Tribune.

Monument to the Hen.

The faithful old hen deserves to be modeled in gold and mounted on an alabaster pedestal beneath the capitol dome at Washington. She has never received the honors that she deserved. Paragraphers constantly make her the object of ridicule, and in the minds of the people she has never reached the status to which she belongs.

The hen houses of this country yield bigger dividends every year than all the gold mines in the world. The poultry products of this country have already amounted to more than the total output of all the gold mines that have been discovered since the world began.

The people of one state at least realize the value of the "old clucker." In Kansas she has yielded enough revenue to pay all of the state and city taxes and leave a good balance. The product last year was twenty-three per cent. more than enough to pay all school superintendents and teachers. The hens of Kansas have educated thousands of boys and girls. The two principal Kansas institutions of learning are now filled with students whose expenses are paid by what mother brings in her apron from the henyard.

Last year's surplus, not counting eggs used at home, was within two per cent. of the total value of all the cows owned on the cattle ranges of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. The sales of eggs and poultry in Kansas last year was more than the value of all the sheep in the six New England states and New York included, nearly as much as all the sheep in Texas, as much as all the corn of New England, with that of the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming thrown in for good measure.

Mark Twain has again proposed a monument to Adam to be erected by popular subscription. A monument to the hen would be far more appropriate, as illustrating our tribute to one of the great agencies of our civilization and prosperity.—Cleveland World-News.

JAPAN'S SACRIFICES.

Figures by telegraph happily supplement the fair account of Japan's affairs printed here the other day. The foreign trade for the first half of this year aggregated $213,000,000, an increase of $53,000,000 over the first half of 1904. The increase was mostly in the imports, which were $142,000,000, and almost exactly double the exports. This of course, reflects the foreign purchases of war material, which were defrayed from the proceeds of loans instead of from exports of commodities. The balance must eventually be redressed, and the time is indicated when Japan will be under pressure to make the prices of her products attractive to avoid the loss of gold which foreign creditors will have it in their power to demand in lieu of satisfactory prices upon commodities which if cheap enough will be altogether as good as gold.

The cotton spinning and other industries at the first of the current month were in a very prosperous condition, and the half-yearly settlements had been concluded as smoothly as usual. In short, the financial position never seemed more satisfactory. But beneath the surface there must be strain and sacrifice. Economy and thrift are the secret, not excess of wealth. Thus we read that boys and students too young for war have enlisted in brigades which tramp the country working for nothing upon farms whose owners are at the front. The result is that the harvest, blessed by providence, is exceptionally good.

Here is an extract from one of many letters of Japanese soldiers: "Think no longer of me. Take care of your own selves; take care of the children; get on for the sake of the emperor and the good of the country for which I have the proud honor of dying." Japan is solvent because of the character of her people.

This, to be appreciated, must be contrasted with the reports from Russia, where a famine is indicated worse than 1891 or 1897. All able-bodied men have been ordered to join the reserves, and the women besiege the stations demanding that their men be returned. There is not a trace of national sentiment or patriotism.—New York Tribune.

A MARION MAN PURCHASES FLATS

They Are Situated on West Market Street in Lima.

The following from the Lima Times-Democrat of Monday will interest local friends of M. J. Sullivan of east Church street:

The Electron flats, situated on west Market street, between Elizabeth and West streets, were sold this afternoon to ex-County Clerk M. J. Sullivan, now a prominent oil producer and financier. The property consists of a four-story brick building, fronting fifty-two feet on the north side of Market street, and the lot has a depth of 209 feet. The property is considered one of the most valuable flat buildings in the city. The deal was negotiated by Real Estate Agent Robert E. Davis. The consideration was $28,000. Dr. H. C. Bennett was the builder and original owner of the property.

PROBATE COURT.

A marriage license has been issued to Ulyses H. Windom and Miss Lorencha Waugh.

THE DEFENDANTS GET A VERDICT

In Case Heard Thursday in Justice Court.

The suit of Herbert Schlinger and others against John G. Glick and Thomas Johnson was taken up in the court of Justice Harry C. Thompson, Thursday and was given a trial by jury.

Johnson rented pasture of Glick and Schlinger, who owned a lot in the corner of the pasture ground, claimed to have suffered a loss of fifty dollars by Johnson's cattle eating vegetables growing in his lot. He sued for this amount and the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

$1.00 Niagara Falls and Return.

Via Erie R. R., Thursday, July 27. Take this opportunity and visit the greatest natural wonder of the world. Special train leaves Marion at 5:45 p. m. Return limit August 7th. Ask I. E. Nebergall, Erie agent, for particulars, or write O. L. Enos, traveling passenger agent, Marion, Ohio. 197-tf&wk

McClain's

Early Home Outfitters

will find easy buying at this big store. Entirely new stocks, come complete than ever; prices that positively can't be equaled elsewhere and our free delivery everywhere makes it a pleasure to start housekeeping with our help.

A FEW NEW PRICES

on goods you know are of dependable quality, backed by the reputation of Marion's Great Home Outfitting Store.

Complete Outfits for two, three or four rooms $48.00 UP

Bed Room Suits	$16.50
Iron Beds	$ 1 95
Bed Springs	$ 1.25
Dining Tables	$ 3.25
Dining Chairs, set	$ 3.45
Sideboards	$ 8.95
Rocking Chairs	$ 99c
Carpets	18c, 25c and up
100 piece Set Dishes	$ 5.75

STEEL RANGES, COOK STOVES, TINWARE, etc

Come in and let us show you how we can discount any mail order house in America at least 10 per cent, and you see the goods and know exactly what you are buying.

Goods Delivered Free Everywhere.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ERIE YARDS

Work Being Pushed by Force of Laborers.

THE ROUNDHOUSE ABOUT COMPLETED

The Moving of the Big Four Freight House Was Begun Friday—An Addition One Hundred Feet Long Will Be Built—Other Railroad Items of General Interest.

Eighty-five laborers arrived in the city Thursday from Kent, and were put to work grading and laying tracks in the Erie yards. The work on the new improvements in the yards is progressing rapidly. About 700 feet of the transfer house has been completed, and the new roundhouse is finished sufficiently to shelter a large number of engines.

J. H. Schillinger, superintendent of the maintainance-of-way department of the Big Four, arrived in the city Thursday for the purpose of overseeing the work of moving the Big Four freight house. A force of men started the work of preparing the large frame structure for its journey that morning, and the work of moving was started Friday. The building will be placed 100 feet west of the present location, and an addition, 100 feet long, with large new platforms, will be built.

The addition will contain the office rooms, and will be fitted with modern furniture and conveniences. The work of changing the tracks will be started as soon as the freight house is completed, and a large force of men will be engaged in order to rapidly push the work to completion.

The report is current in this city that J. H. Schillinger of the maintainance-of-way department of the Big Four, is soon to succeed A. S. Ingalls, the superintendent of the Indianapolis & Cleveland division of that road. It has not been definitely learned as to whether Mr. Ingalls has resigned or has been appointed to other duties.

Installation Services.

The installation of Rev. Joseph Reinicke of the Evangelical Protestant Salem's church will occur next Sunday. Rev. W. Dresel of Mansfield will act as installing minister, and will conduct the services both in the morning and evening.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

July Prices...

5c More wash goods at this ridiculous price. If wash fabrics do not move at this season at eight or ten cents, they go on the five cent counter. It will pay you to buy them for next season for they are half price.

15c Printed silk muslins, dotted silk muslins, mercerized mohair waistings, silk organdies and fine swisses.

25c at this price we are closing some printed imported swisses that sold at sixty cents. Some fine linen waistings with diamond figure embroidered in black worth fifty cents.

75c Forty-five inch silk and linen muslin de sole. Linen color embroidered in black. A very genteel fabric in sheer effect sold at one fifty.

Warner & Edwards..

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE WEEKLY CROP REPORT

Corn Generally Making Splendid Progress.

THE OUTLOOK IS VERY PROMISING

Further Reports of Injury to Harvested Winter Wheat Are Received From Ohio Valley and Other Localities—Oats Damaged in Middle Atlantic States.

Washington, July 19.—The weather bureau's weekly crop report, issued Tuesday, says:

"Corn has made splendid progress throughout nearly the whole of the corn belt. While the general outlook for this crop is very promising, it has sustained some injury.

"Further reports of injury to harvested winter wheat are received from the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the middle Atlantic states, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

"Spring wheat has experienced a week of favorable weather, and continues in promising condition.

"In the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys and in portions of the middle Atlantic states, considerable damage to both harvested and standing oats has resulted from wet weather

"While too rapid growth of cotton and light fruiting are very generally reported throughout the cotton belt, an improvemnt is indicated in many districts.

"The tobacco outlook in Kentucky is promising. A marked improvement is noted in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York and the crop is doing well in New England, Indiana and Wisconsin

"Nearly all reports dicate an inferior apple crop."

Successful Social.

The Young People's society of the Methodist church at Cochranton held a festival Tuesday evening at the Moon home at that place. The event was one of the most successful ever given by the society and a nice sum of money was realized. The lawn was artistically decorated with a varied assortment of lanterns. Quite a large crowd was present and a nice musical program was rendered.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

The STAR wants your "Want" Advertisement in this WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five cents for a single insertion, 50c for three issues, 75c for six issues, not to exceed five lines.

Parties advertising in these columns desiring their mail addressed in our care, can do so free of charge.

Because of the cheapness of Star Want ads—don't ask it charged bring the cash with you.

All answers to advertisements should be enclosed in sealed envelopes.

STAR Want Ads Bring Quick Returns

FARM WANTED—Wish to rent 150 to 250 acre farm in this county. Cash or grain rent Best references. Write C. E. Burkepile, Coshocton, Ohio. wk-9-13-p

LAND FOR SALE—Ten acres of good land, in meadow, situated near Gurley station. Belongs to the George Hoch estate. Write or telephone Mrs. M. Cooper, administratrix, Espyville, Ohio. Citizens' phone 4003, Agosta central. 197-t2&wk-1-p

ICE CREAM PARLOR—For sale, doing an excellent business; modern, central, reasonable. Address "Candy Store," care of Star. 194-c-t1-wk-8--t2-p

GRAIN BAGS—To rent, at the Marion Pump & Supply House, Y. M. C. A. building. 1951t4&wk-8-t2-c

WANTED—Bright, honest young man over 18 from Marion, to prepare for position in government service. Good pay and chance for promotion. Address immediately, W. Box one, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 3-wk-t7

Awful

Is the big slump we make in light brown sugar for one week.

We offer the best grade H. & E. light brown sugar.

Per 100 lb. lots $4 85
25 lb. lots $1 23
Less than 25 lbs. 5 1-4c

This sale will commence Saturday morning, July 15, and will end Saturday evening, July 22.

Remember, we are headquarters for sugar of all grades.

CONSUMERS WHOLESALE GROCERY.

Y. M. C. A. Building.
Phones: City 1174. Bell 317 Y.

BABY LEOPARDS AT THE ROBINSON SHOW

Are Given the Names of "Herrick" and "Harding."

There was a big stir on the Robinson circus lot Wednesday. Dr. Harry Reed, the veterinary with the show, was summoned to the menagerie tent. Shortly after his arrival two baby leopards were born. Lions, leopards and such like are always born with eyes open, with teeth and claws. That morning's new born struck with their tiny paws and showed their teeth a la Roosevelt.

Governor John F. Robinson, the owner of the show, who is here visiting "his boys," named the babies "Herrick" after Governor Herrick, and "Harding," after Lieutenant Governor Harding.

The father of the babes is "Budha" and the mother, "Cleopatra," two leopards worth $3,000.

SHERMAN NOTTLE BADLY INJURED

Struck on Breast and Hip by Fractious Horse.

LaRue, July 19.—[Special.]—Sherman Nottle of this place is in a very serious condition as the result of being struck by a horse which he attempted to hold, Monday evening. The horse reared and struck the man with its front feet, inflicting wounds on his breast and hip, which will confine him to his home for a long time.

Hotel Ackerman.

A deal was made Monday, whereby George Ackerman becomes half owner of the Ackerman hotel, which for some time has been owned and conducted by his son, Emil Ackerman. The father and son will conduct the hostelry in the future.

INAUGURATION OF DR. SMITH

Becomes President of the Ada University.

THE CEREMONIES ON THURSDAY

Began at 2:30 O'Clock—Large Class of Graduates Receive Diplomas. Number of Short Addresses by Officials of the Institution and Church Notables.

The ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Dr. A. E. Smith, pastor of Epworth M. E. church, as president of the Ohio Northern university were held Thursday afternoon at Ada.

The exercises began at 2:30 o'clock and will continue throughout the afternoon and evening, a large class of graduates from the university being graduated at the same time and receiving their diplomas this evening.

The afternoon was devoted to short addresses by various officials of the institution and church notables.

The ceremonies of inaugurating the new president were completed about 4 o'clock, and at that time Dr. Smith began his inaugural address

Dr. L. A. Bolt, the retiring president, presented the diplomas to the graduates that evening.

The affair was made one of the the most notable in the history of the institution and visitors from all parts of the country, especially from the district in Ohio most interested in the progress of the university were present.

CHANGE OF TIME IN RUNNING CARS

Goes into Effect on C., D. & M., Tuesday Afternoon.

A change in the time of running cars over the C., D. & M. was made Tuesday afternoon, and cars are now running every hour and a half instead of every two hours.

The first car of the morning leaves at 7 o'clock and the hour and a half schedule will be observed until the power plants are finished, when an hourly schedule will be established and limited cars will be put on.

DEATH ANGEL VISITS THE KENYON HOME

Clover May, Aged One Year, Dies Tuesday Evening.

Clover May, the one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kenyon, residing four miles northeast of Waldo, died Tuesday evening. A gathering in the head, together with erysipelas, caused the little one's death.

The funeral was held Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence, and the remains were interred in the Reformed church cemetery.

CORNER STONE IS UNCOVERED

In the Old St. Mary's Catholic Church.

CONTAINS MANY VALUABLE RELICS

Letter Written by Rev. John Coveny Contains Much Interesting Information—Copies of Local Papers and City Papers Published in September, 1862.

The old St. Mary's Catholic church on north Prospect street is being removed to provide a portion of the site for the new parochial school building.

About 5 o'clock, Tuesday evening, the work had progressed to a point where the cornerstone, laid July 28, 1862, was uncovered, and the seal was broken in the presence of a very small number of workmen and churchmen. Within the cornerstone was found a small tin box, a trifle longer than an ordinary oyster can and somewhat thicker. Patrick Kelly removed the box and handed it to Rev. Father Joseph Denning who opened it.

Within the box was a letter by Rev. Father John Coveny, who at that time was the local mission priest. The letter opens with a statement as to the date of the laying of the stone, and, continuing, states that the stone was laid by Rev. Father J. T. De Bleck of Cincinnati, a member of the Society of Jesus.

The letter also states that the architect of the building was A. Picket of Cincinnati, that the foundation was laid by John O'Regan, the carpenter work was completed by Mr. Emery, the brick work being done by James Culbertson and Godfrey Leffler.

The box also contained a copy of the Democratic Mirror and the Cincinnati Commercial of September 13, 1862; a copy of the Marion Unionist of September 11, 1862; two Catholic Telegraphs of September 3, 1862; a copy of the Boston Pilot of September 20, 1862; two catechisms, German and English, and a couple of medals.

According to the date of the letter, and the dates of the papers, the stone must have been left unsealed until some time in September, when the papers were deposited. The papers contain a full account of the battle of Bull Run, and are almost wholly made up of war news.

It is the intention of Rev. Father Denning to deposit the relics found in the corner stone of the new parochial schools.

BICYCLIST HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Run Over by Automobile at Noon Wednesday.

He Falls Under the Machine and Wheels Pass Over His Left Foot, Badly Bruising That Member. How Accident Occurred.

Harrison Andrews, the sixteen-year-old son of Mrs. Callie Andrews of High street, had a narrow escape from serious injury by being run over by an automobile Wednesday. Andrews, who is employed at Robinson's grocery, was going to dinner on his bicycle. In turning off of Center into State street, he collided with an automobile being driven by a stranger from Columbus. The machine passed over the boy's body, both wheels going over his left foot. The machine was moving very slowly when the accident occurred.

Andrews was assisted to his home, and Dr. C. T. Wiant was summoned. Upon examination it was found that he was badly bruised and skinned about the left foot and leg, but no bones were broken.

INCORPORATED IN COLUMBUS THURSDAY

The Monarch-Republican Printing Company of This City.

Columbus, O., July 20.—[Special]—The Monarch-Republican Printing company of Marion, with an authorized capital stock of $25,000, to do general publishing business, was incorporated today by George B. Knapp, H. H. Stone, Edward K. Uhler, L. A. Stone and J. A. Knapp.

The purpose of the company is to do a general printing, publishing and bookbinding business. August 1, the two offices will be combined in the present quarters of the Marion Republican. The Republican will continue as a weekly paper.

Ayer's **Cherry Pectoral.** We believe in doctors. They believe in us. We give them the formula of our Cherry Pectoral. They order it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, the grip. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

PETER M'NALLY FILES AFFIDAVIT

Charges His Son With Alcoholic Dementia.

Peter McNally appeared in the probate court, Tuesday evening, and filed an affidavit charging his son, John C. McNally, with alcoholic dementia.

The defendant was already in the custody of the city officials at the city bastile, and Wednesday he was taken in charge by Sheriff P. C Sells on the warrant issued by the probate court.

Later in the morning McNally promised his friends and the court that he would go into the Marion City and County hospital for treatment if permitted to do so, and there will be no further court proceedings.

PERRY WILLIAMS SEEN AT KENTON

Disappears from This City Several Weeks Ago.

Perry Williams, who mysteriously disappeared from this city about three weeks and a half ago, to the great worry of his friends, who had feared that he had met with foul play, was seen in Kenton last Tuesday, at which time he visited a relative there. He left the same day for Columbus.

Williams' presence in Kenton came to light when a Marion man arrived in Kenton, yesterday, in search of him.

A New Schedule.

The Steam Shovel inaugurated a new time schedule Monday, whereby the men could have an extra hour off Saturday afternoon. According to the schedule as it now is, the men work until 5:40 each evening, instead of 5:30 and then on Saturday, the shops shut down at 4:30.

CIRCUS JOCKEY BADLY INJURED

Thomas Bisping Rides into a Tent Pole.

DASHED TO GROUND AND RIBS FRACTURED

Accident Occurs During Hippodrome Races at Nearly the Close of the Evening Performance of the John Robinson Show—Incident Causes Great Excitement—Details.

Thomas Bisping, a jockey with the John Robinson show, was knocked off his horse by riding into one of the tent poles on the turn of track during a riding race, shortly before the close of the performance, Wednesday night, and suffered a fracture of two ribs just above the heart, besides a terrible shock.

The race was between an American rough rider, an Indian and the jockey, which role Bisping was filling. On the first lap the rough rider's horse acted badly, which had its effect on the jockey's horse. This, with the muddy track, was probably responsible for the accident. As Bisping was making the first turn of the second lap he rode into one of the large inside tent poles, which struck him on the left breast, violently throwing him to the ground. Fortunately, his horse acted nicely, and he was not dragged. Circus employes ran to his assistance and carried him to the dressing tent. He was unconscious when Dr. H. L. Uhler was called, but speedily regained consciousness.

The Hess & Kirkendall ambulance was called and Bisping was removed to the hospital, where a careful examination was made and the extent of his injuries determined. When it was found that only two ribs were broken he was anxious to leave with the circus, but the attending physicians advised against his plan, stating that he would be very sore for several days.

Bisping spent a comfortable night and, despite the advice of the physicians, left for Shelby, this morning, to join the show.

Talk With Bisping.

Bisping, it seems, does several turns with the show. He was able to be around the office of the hospital this morning, and a Star representative had an interesting interview with him.

Bisping said he was extremely anxious to get away today. After a little talk, it developed that the young lady who does an acrobatic turn with him and his half-brother is his sweetheart and his main though was of her worry. He complained of dizziness, but said that otherwise, except for the soreness of the bruises and bumps, that he felt pretty well.

Several years ago Bisping was a jockey on the leading tracks of the country and had ridden many races. After years of jockeying he was ruled off some the tracks, when he gave up the work and took up the circus feature riding. He seemed to be much interested in his work. When told that he had better wait here a day or so and rest up and give his injuries a chance to mend, he said that he had suffered many accidents during his career as a jockey, and that this one was a "mere trifle."

1/4 OFF

Summer Clothing,
2 Piece Suits
Separate Coats
Outing Trousers

KLEINMAIERS

1/4 OFF

All Negligee Shirts "Manhattan" in $1.50 and up "Faultless" our great $1 special "Famous" our wonderful 50c grade.

KLEINMAIERS

1/4 OFF

All Wash Suits and extra pants. All "Regatta" make, which stands for quality.

KLEINMAIERS

1/4 OFF

All summer underwear. Separate piece and union suits in every grade and color

CONTRACT LET FOR BUILDING

Awarded W. C. Stafford by School Board.

BIDS OPENED AT SPECIAL MEETING

The Structure, Which Will Be Known as the "Olney Avenue Building," Exclusive of Heating, Will Cost City $20,525.65—To Be Completed February 1.

"The Olney Avenue building" was the name decided upon for the new school structure at a special meeting of the board of education held at the High school building Tuesday evening. The bids of the contractors were opened and read and the general contract, excluding the heating, was awarded to W. C. Stafford of this city, his bid being $20,525.65. The contract for the heating was awarded to the American Heating and Furnace company of Detroit for the sum of $1,975. Other bidders were George Kratt, Lorain, $23,166; John H. Heining, Columbus, $23,923, and James C. Luke of this city, $21,737.27. As the bid of George Kratt was not accompanied by a bond, it was not considered by the board.

The bid of the Columbus Heating and Ventilating company was $2,109. The sub-contracts were as follows:

Excavation, $265.26; stonework, $1,226.50; cut stone, $1,269; reinforced concrete, $112, brick work, $5,631.59; plastering, $1,116; painting, glass and glazing, $705; roofing, $1,074; woodwork and hardware, $644; gas, plumbing and sewer, $2,000; electrical work, $289.

Other bids received for painting and glazing were as follows: J. J. Woodruff, $298.75, Saunders & Foore, plumbing, $2,270; plumbing and roofing, W. E. Frye, $1,145.65, gas, plumbing and sewer, W. E. Frye, $2,104 42; gas, plumbing and sewer, T. M. Cunningham, $2,145.25; gas, plumbing and sewer, S. A. Esswein, Columbus, $2,270; Fitzpatrick & Hoffner, $2,848.

After opening the bids the members of the board went into executive session, at the close of which the contracts were let W. C. Stafford, who was awarded the general contract, stated to the board that, as his contract called for the completion of the building by January 1, 1906, he would make a special effort to have the work completed by that date, but as unforeseen things might happen his time was extended to February 1, and for every day over that date he will be forced to refund to the board the sum of $20 a day.

After some discussion in regard to the new building, the members accepted the invitation of George Christian to partake of a light spread at the Commercial club.

Picnic Postponed.

The picnic of the Sunday-school of the Free Baptist church which was to have been held, July 20, has been postponed until August 3.

W. H. HOUGHTON'S BICYCLE STOLEN

A Reward of $10 Is Offered for Its Return.

W. H. Houghton of Vine street is mourning the loss of a fine new bicycle. He recently purchased a Hartford wheel, which he prized quite highly. Wednesday evening, about half past eight o'clock, he left the bicycle at the curb in front of Pilgrim Inn, and on his return, thirty minutes later, the wheel was missing. He immediately reported the loss to the police. The wheel is a Hartford, model No. 126, with a black frame and red head. The number of the bicycle is 5167, and it has Goodrich sulky tires. The owner has offered a reward of $10 for its return.

M. A. Gee of the local tower force was in Galion, Wednesday, making a number of repairs in the power house of the Erie at that place.

The cornerstone of the new fire department house in the West End was placed Thursday. No formal ceremony was held.

The Lewis Grocery.

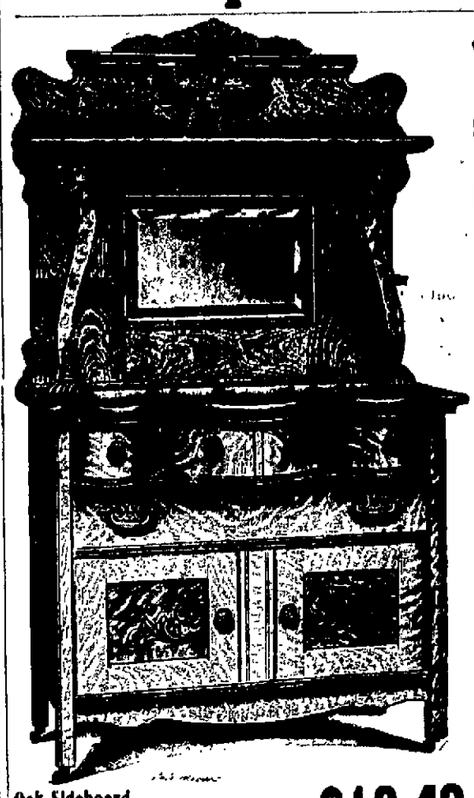
FANCY Tomatoes.

We are now receiving fine stock. Also fine Ohio grown

Celery.

R. T. Lewis & Co.

The Department Co.



We furnish homes complete, from top to bottom and we do it for less money than any store in Marion county. Get our prices. All goods delivered.

Oak Sideboard, like cut $12.49

Get the Cash Habit. No "Discount" Sale Like It.

$1.49, $1.19 or 99c Counters

Of Women's Tan and Black Slippers. Just received at

The "Old Reliable" New York Store.

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Bargain Oxfords.

43c Shirts
See Window Display.
Wiley Hats
79c, 98c and $1.19 for Hats worth $2 and $3.

STRELITZS
MIDSUMMER SALE.

60% Off Straw Hats.
$1.00 Straws 40c
50c Straws 20c
Men's $2 Trousers $1.19.
Men's $3 Trousers $1.89.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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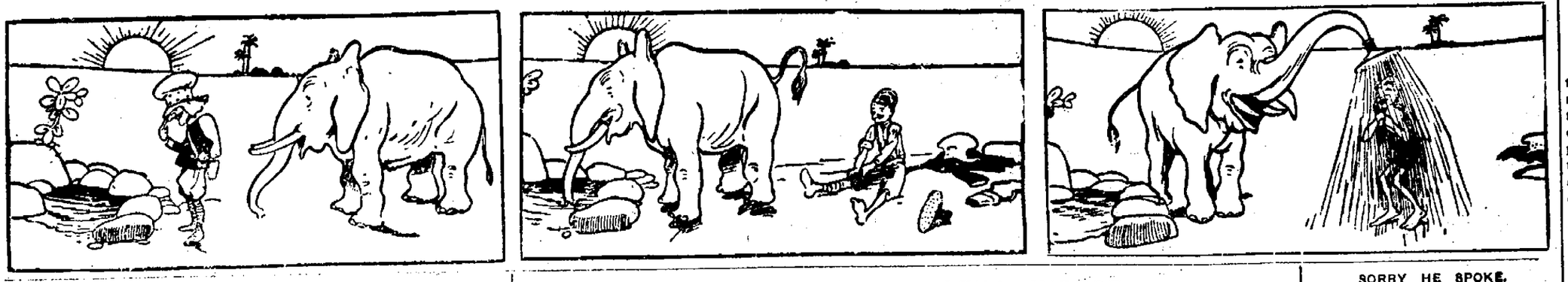
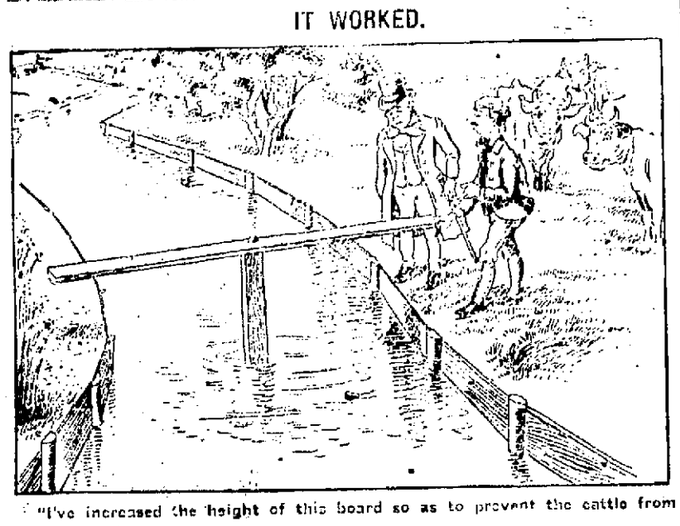
The Jester's Day.

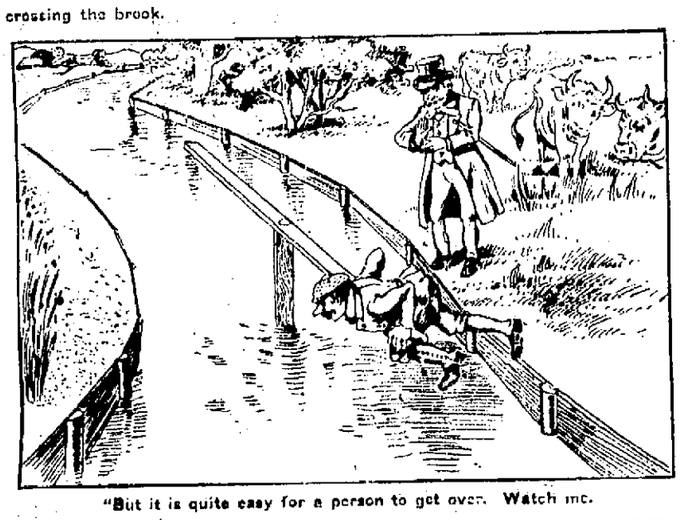
A PATENT SHOWER BATH.



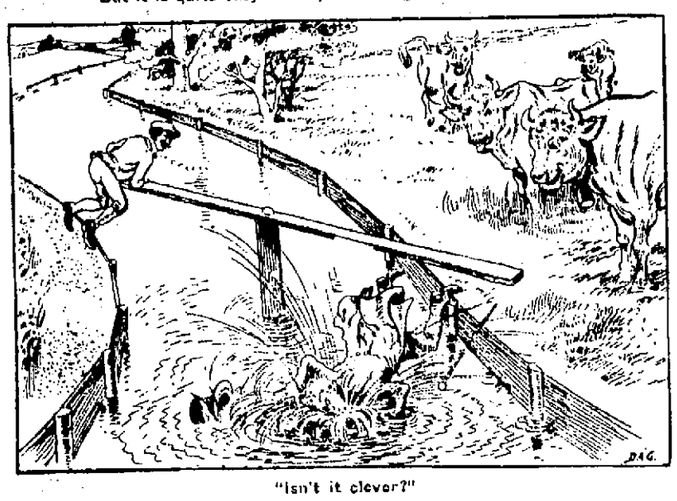
IT WORKED.



"I've increased the height of this board so as to prevent the cattle from crossing the brook.



"But it is quite easy for a person to get over. Watch me.



"Isn't it clever?"

MAKING MATTERS STILL WORSE.

She: "I can't bear actors, they're so conceited!"
He: "But I'm an actor, and you don't think I'm conceited, do you?"
She: "Oh, of course not! I meant the big ones—the little ones don't count."

LARGE FOR ITS SIZE.

She had a dainty little foot,
A modest number four.
But when she rose and put it down
The wise man said no more.

A GREAT EXAMPLE.

Wooden Indians remind us
We perhaps could also shine
If a job some one would find us
As a red tobacco sign.

SERVICEABLE KIND.

"Is he good on higher mathematics?"

"Great. He can always figure the man who has a trade with him owing him money."

SORRY HE SPOKE.

Baldheaded Uncle—Your hair is much too long, Willie. You should go to the barber.

Willie—Yes, uncle. I suppose you've just been!

THEN YOUR HEAD GOES ROUND.

'Tis love that makes the world go round,
But when a saucy girl
Says sweetly, "Nit; you are not it!"
That makes it faster whirl.

IT IS THE LATEST.

The pen is mightier than the sword,
And so a better fighter
For that same reason than the gun
Is found in the typewriter.

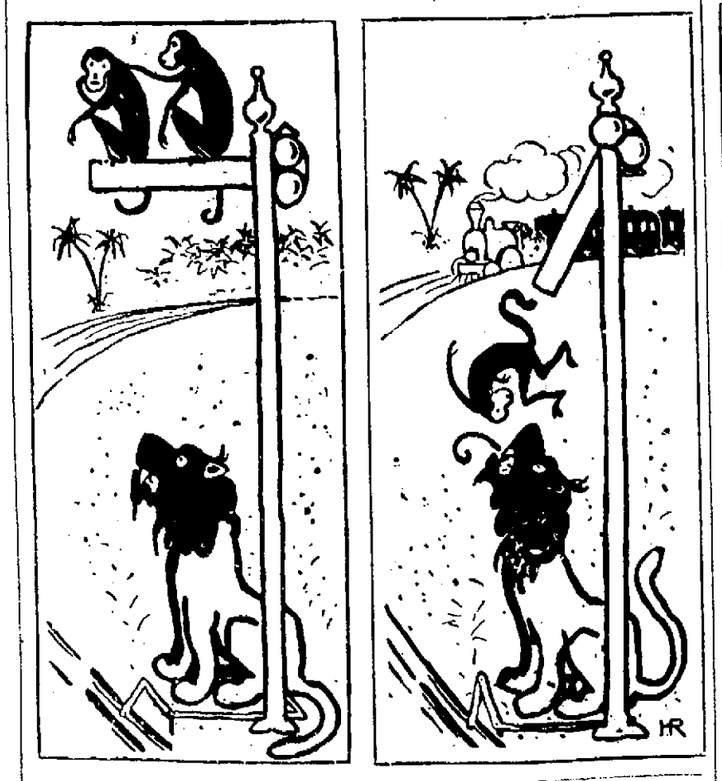
TWO SHEETS IN THE WIND.

The Ancient Mariner (to the captain)—Port yer helm, yer lubber; port yer helm. Can't yer see yer'll run me down in half a minute?

WHAT HE OUGHT TO GET.

"I wonder what Mahlstick will get for that picture."
"I know what he ought to get."
"What?"
"Six months."

THE SIGNAL DROPPED.



STRIKING HOME.

"If you had a prosperous debtor who wouldn't pay you a cent, what would you do to get even with him?"

"I'd kidnap his cook."

WHY SHOULD IT?

"He has invented a flying machine."

"Will it fly?"

"Didn't I tell you it was a flying machine?"

A MATTER OF CONJECTURE.

He (diplomatically): "I am going to see your father this evening. If he asks me what my expectations are in—er—this direction, what shall I tell him?"

She (still awaiting the proposal): "Tell him the truth and say you don't know."

NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Lake Shore Road's Device to Cool Coaches.

TRAIN WITH A RATHSKELLER CAR

Vanderbilts Introduce Novelty For Men Traveling Between Pittsburg and Cleveland—System of Annual Passes For Employees—Baltimore and Ohio Line's Test Bureau—Illinois Central's Locking Apparatus.

Soon it will be more comfortable to travel than to stay at home. The demand for luxuries on the modern through trains has taxed the ingenuity of train builders, while the fierce competition for passenger business between rival roads has compelled managers to instal every necessary to the comfort of the travelers as rapidly as it is perfected, says the Chicago Tribune.

An engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has perfected a novel apparatus with which the road is now making practical tests. It is intended to cool the air of the train and at the same time to rid it of dust and other impurities. The application of the steam heating device already has guaranteed uniform temperature in winter.

The new cooling apparatus consists of a sort of huge atomizer, so constructed that at stated intervals gusts of cool and moist air, coming directly from a freezing plant, will be blown through the cars. This method is considered superior to the electric fan, which merely stirs the dust laden and vitiated air.

The air which is blown out by this atomizer is drawn in from the outside, filtered and is then circulated around the pipes in the refrigerating plant. At the same time it is moistened by the mingling of fine sprays of pure water. The moistening of the air is one of the most important features of the apparatus. It is claimed that the moisture collects the dust particles and precipitates them.

The Vanderbilts recently put a novel piece of rolling stock on their profitable little road, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, in the shape of a "rathskeller" car, which is to be run daily between Pittsburg and Cleveland, says a special dispatch from Pittsburg to the New York Press. The car has been introduced to meet the requirements of the many business men who make the trip between the two cities, often three and four times each week. It is one of the handsomest pieces of railroad equipment in the United States, and is said to have cost $27,000. In form it is a combination cafe and club affair, with a general rathskeller effect. It is lighted by electricity. Accommodations in it are not reserved, the club facilities being for the use of all patrons of the cafe.

The windows of the car are somewhat higher than are those of an ordinary Pullman and are considerably wider, giving an unobstructed view of the scenery. The decorations are similar to those found in all rathskellers. There are tables and lounging chairs, steins and tobacco bowls, with pipes hanging on the walls. The trains to which the rathskeller will be attached make the run between Pittsburg and Cleveland in three hours and ten minutes.

The management of the Frisco system has put in operation a plan under which veteran employees are rewarded with annual passes according to the length of their service, says the Chicago Tribune. The value of these passes will increase as the service increases. Conductors and enginemen who have worked for the company fifteen years will receive passes over their respective divisions. Those who have seen twenty years' service will receive annual passes over the entire system, and those who have served twenty-five years will receive system passes for themselves and their wives.

One of the oddities of modern railroading is the "horse and carriage train" which the Long Island railroad is running on the Montauk division for the benefit of summer residents along the south shore as far as Amagansett, says the New York Herald. It is run once a week—on Wednesdays—leaving Long Island City at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Persons can ship both horses and carriages on the same train and have them arrive at the country destination ready to drive to the summer home.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has established a test bureau, to which will be submitted all material for the motive power department and maintenance of way department such as rails, bridge material, cement and concrete, as well as all other material purchased by the road. J. B. Onderdonk has been placed in charge of the bureau, with headquarters at Baltimore.

The Illinois Central railroad has begun to install an electrical interlocking device on 000 miles of the main track and plans to extend it over the entire system. The device consists of an electrical arrangement in each tower which prevents the operator from changing his own signals until the man in the next station releases the lock.

Servia's Improvements.

The kingdom of Servia has negotiated a loan for $22,000,000, of which $8,000,000 is to be expended on new rapid fire guns and ammunition and $6,000,000 for construction of new railroad lines.

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Men Who Have Conducted the Department of State; Elihu Root Is Thirty-seventh In Line of Succession

THE recent appointment of Elihu Root to succeed the late John Hay as secretary of state recalls the fact that with the single exception of a change of administration there is no other similar event of equal importance to an American citizen. Its pre-eminence as a political happening is due primarily to the fact that the department of state stands first among the executive branches of the government. Its official head is always nearer to the presidential succession than any other man save one. That of itself makes the American secretary of state a personality upon whom the watchful eyes of the entire diplomatic world are focussed.

To the case of Mr. Root this observation is especially pertinent. He is not only a man of international reputation, but he has so identified himself with the policy of the present administration that he is everywhere regarded as its logical exponent and possible successor. Formerly the office was looked upon as a stepping stone to the presidency. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren were all secretaries of state before they reached the presidency, and James Buchanan achieved the same distinction. Since Buchanan no secretary of state has gone higher in the governmental service. The glittering prize has coquetted seductively with more than one of them, but it has eluded all, and the office has long been regarded as the grave of political ambition, the end of all things to be obtained by the suffrages of the people.

The state department is also first of the nine executive branches of the government in point of origin. It was the successor of the old department of foreign affairs, created in 1781 and presided over first by Robert R. Livingston and afterward by John Jay. The first duly accredited secretary of state was Thomas Jefferson who was appointed in 1789. With the single exception of Washington, then serving his first year as president of the republic which his genius had made possible, the first secretary of state was without question the leading citizen of the American commonwealth. It was at a moment when nothing within the gift of the American people could have added to the distinction which already he had achieved both at home and abroad. He did not relish the idea of being narrowed down to the duties, still undefined and largely experimental, of the new secretaryship. He would have preferred to live quietly at Monticello, but at the urgent request of Washington he took up the burden.

Jefferson found abundant exercise for all his cleverness. Political matters were in a state of agitation the world over. European politics was in a condition of violent ebullition and American affairs were scarcely less disturbed. France declared war against England, and it became a burning question whether or not the infant republic should go to the assistance of its recent warm ally and friend. Jefferson saw no other just and reasonable alternative, but Alexander Hamilton and his argument of the duty of self preservation carried the day, and the United States did not go into the quarrel. In 1793 Jefferson decided to retire from his uncongenial post and his resignation was accepted reluctantly by the president.

Another Virginian, Edmund Randolph, was named as his successor. Randolph had been one of Washington's aids and at the time of his appointment was attorney general. He was a man of great ability, a graduate of William and Mary college and of much political and social prominence in Virginia. He served about eighteen months and was forced to resign on account of an intercepted letter of the French minister, which was supposed to reflect upon his honor. The charges were disproved afterward.

Timothy Pickering of Salem, Mass., was Washington's selection to fill the vacancy. He also had served with the president in the war and was his personal friend. He was an alumnus of Harvard, a lawyer by profession, and he had been judge of the common pleas. He succeeded General Greene as quartermaster general of the army and was also the new republic's postmaster general for awhile. Pickering was continued in the department of state by President Adams, but they did not agree. The secretary was removed, and he retired to his farm near Salem. He was afterward elected senator and showed himself to be a man of considerable ability.

Mr. Adams persuaded John Marshall of Virginia, one of the most noted jurists in the country, to take the portfolio. Marshall was reluctant and had already declined several prominent offices, but he was a particular friend of Adams, and he yielded on that account. He was not college bred, but had acquired an excellent education and had been active in the framing of many of the most vital reforms of the time. As secretary of state he displayed great ability in his correspondence with Rufus King, minister to Great Britain. Marshall served only a year, having been appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, which dignity he held for thirty-four years.

Jefferson had now reached the presidential chair, and it was to be expected that he would bespeak the services of his warm friend and fellow Virginian, James Madison. Even at that period Mr. Madison was one of the best known men in the country. He had been so prominent in the building of the republic that his fame had gone to all parts of the earth. He was a graduate of Princeton college and a brilliant scholar. He had declined the office when it was vacated by Jefferson, but at the second call he decided to accept. Mr. Madison filled the office for eight years in such a manner as to gain the confidence and approbation of the people, as was shown by his subsequent election to the presidency.

Mr. Madison's first choice for secretary of state was Robert Smith of Maryland, who had been secretary of the navy during Jefferson's first term. Smith was a native of Lancaster, Pa., and had been identified with the Federal cause in Maryland and served with great distinction in Washington's campaigns. He was liked by all of the great men of the country, but he was not a diplomat, and at the close of the second year of his incumbency he retired to give place to James Monroe of Virginia.

Mr. Monroe was a born diplomatist. When he came into office the condition of the country was perilous and gloomy in the extreme. The British had taken Washington and everything was in disorder. He began at once to work with all the energy and mental celerity which were so characteristic of him and soon accomplished wonders in the way of restoring the public credit and building up the national resources. Monroe continued in the office until the close of Madison's second term and then became the Democratic candidate for the presidency, being elected and re-elected with scarcely any opposition. It was during his second term as president that he asserted that principle of foreign policy which has passed into history as the Monroe doctrine.

One of Mr. Monroe's first official acts as chief executive was to make the brilliant John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts head of the state department. Mr. Adams had already given abundant evidence that he was the worthy son of his father, who had been the second president. He was educated at Harvard and in foreign universities and was one of the most forcible political essayists of his day. When he was minister to Holland, Washington wrote of him to the elder Adams, "I give it as my decided opinion that your son is the most valuable public character we have abroad." After that he was successively minister to Berlin, United States senator from Massachusetts, professor at Harvard, minister to Russia, justice of the supreme court and minister to England. He fully justified Washington's prediction that "Mr. Adams will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps." He served during Monroe's two terms and then became president.

Adams put Henry Clay at the head of the department of state. Clay had been a candidate for the presidency, and he was a man of great ability. He was the chief exponent of western influences, which were becoming potent, and he was also the idol of the masses. He had been speaker of the house for thirteen years and was the finest orator in the land. Mr Clay served acceptably for four years and was then elected to the senate. He resigned from the upper house and retired to private life, but was twice nominated for president and defeated.

Bluff Andrew Jackson appointed the polished and talented Martin Van Buren of New York as his first secretary of state. He had been governor and senator and was the most influential politician in his state. At the end of the third year he resigned and was nominated as minister to England, but was not confirmed. He was vice president during Jackson's second term and succeeded Jackson. After Van Buren, Jackson had no less than three secretaries of state—Edward Livingston of Louisiana, Louis McLane of Delaware and John Forsyth of Georgia. Mr. Forsyth was retained by President Van Buren. Livingston was a native of New York and was one of the most eminent jurists of his time. He was district attorney and mayor of New York, but became a defaulter through the misconduct of a clerk. He removed to New Orleans and achieved great success, paying in full the debt he owed the government. He resigned the state portfolio to become minister to England. McLane had been United States senator, minister to England and secretary of the treasury. Forsyth had been United States senator from Georgia, minister to Spain and governor of his state.

William Henry Harrison chose Daniel Webster, at the time the most conspicuous figure in American politics. He had been active in the Harrison campaign, and the general believed he owed his election to the great Massachusetts orator. After Harrison's untimely death John Tyler retained Webster in his cabinet. Tyler became so unpopular that his secretary prudently resigned before the close of his term. Three successive appointees followed in rapid succession—Hugh S. Legare of South Carolina, Abel P. Upshur of Virginia and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. Legare was a famous Charleston lawyer and campaign orator who had done yeoman service in the Harrison campaign and had been made attorney general as a reward. He did not live long, and Upshur, who was secretary of the navy at the time, succeeded him. Upshur was killed by the explosion of a cannon shortly afterward and the honor fell to Calhoun, who had already been the recipient of numerous tokens of public confidence. Member of congress, Monroe's last secretary of war, vice president with the younger Adams and re-elected with Jackson, United States senator, secretary of state—he was all of these in rapid succession.

James Buchanan, President Polk's appointee, had been a noted man in Pennsylvania for many years and was forging steadily to the front. He had been minister to Russia and United States senator for two terms. He served four years, passed four more in private life and then went to the court of St. James. John M. Clayton of Delaware, the choice of President Zachary Taylor, succeeded him. Clayton had been senator from his state and was famous as a pleader. He it was who negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain. At Taylor's death he resigned and Millard Fillmore recalled Daniel Webster. Two years later Webster was thrown from his carriage and injured fatally. His closest friend, Edward Everett, then president of Harvard university, filled the post for the remaining four months of the term.

With Franklin Pierce came William L. Marcy of New York, who had been governor of that commonwealth, United States senator and Polk's secretary of war. It was during the Mexican campaign that Marcy made his enviable reputation as manager of the war department. He also gained a good deal of fame as a diplomatist. Buchanan had two secretaries of state—Lewis Cass of Michigan and Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania. Cass had been brigadier general in the patriot army, governor of the territory of Michigan, ambassador to France, United States senator and secretary of war. After remaining three years in the state department he was so out of sympathy with the administration that he retired and Mr. Black was asked to serve the remainder of the term. He had been Buchanan's attorney general and was a lawyer of much ability.

William H. Seward of New York served two administrations—those of Lincoln and Johnson. At no other period in the history of the country, either before or since, has there been such an opportunity for the display of statesmanship. The civil war was in progress and the French-Mexican imbroglio occurred at that time. Mr. Seward developed the rarest good judgment in both of these intricate situations, and at the close of his eight years of devoted service to the department of state he was acknowledged everywhere as the premier statesman of the diplomatic world.

General Grant gave the place to his old Galena friend and neighbor, Elihu B. Washburn. Mr. Washburn was not in robust health, and he abdicated, accepting the French mission in lieu thereof. Hamilton Fish of New York was called to the office and remained during the entire Grant regime. With Rutherford B. Hayes came William M. Evarts, another distinguished New York lawyer and statesman. James G. Blaine, who had been a prominent aspirant for presidential honors, was given the position by his successful competitor, James A. Garfield. After the assassination of the latter he retired to make way for Chester A. Arthur's preference, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.

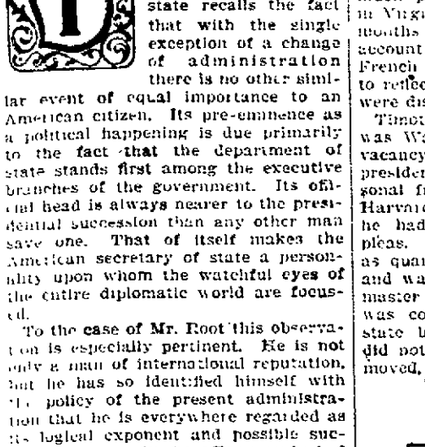
Grover Cleveland but voiced the universal sentiment of his party when he offered the portfolio of state to Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, and Benjamin Harrison but fulfilled popular expectation when four years later he recalled Mr. Blaine. When the latter received the presidential nomination John W. Foster of Indiana was asked to fill the vacancy and accepted. On returning to the White House Mr. Cleveland selected Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana, who died during the term and was replaced by Richard Olney of Massachusetts. During Mr. McKinley's tenure of office there were three secretaries of state—John Sherman, William R. Day and John Hay, all of Ohio, also the president's native state. Mr. Sherman retired on account of ill health, Judge Day resigned to accept a place on the international peace commission, and Mr. Hay served until Mr. McKinley's death and was retained by President Roosevelt.

Elihu Root, the new secretary and the thirty-seventh since the foundation of the office, was born at Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1845. His father was professor of mathematics at Hamilton college, and his talented son is an alumnus of that sterling institution. After graduation young Root taught for awhile at Rome academy. In 1867 he finished the course at the New York university law school and in 1868 was appointed attorney for the southern district of New York by President Arthur. Mr. Root was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1894 and was appointed secretary of war Aug. 1, 1899, by President McKinley and reappointed March 5, 1901. In August, 1903, he resigned from the war department for the purpose of resuming his law practice. Since Jan. 1, 1904, when his resignation took effect, he has been connected with nearly all of the important corporation litigation in New York city, and his acceptance of the portfolio of state is regarded by his friends as a tremendous sacrifice of personal interests.

ELBERT O. WOODSON.

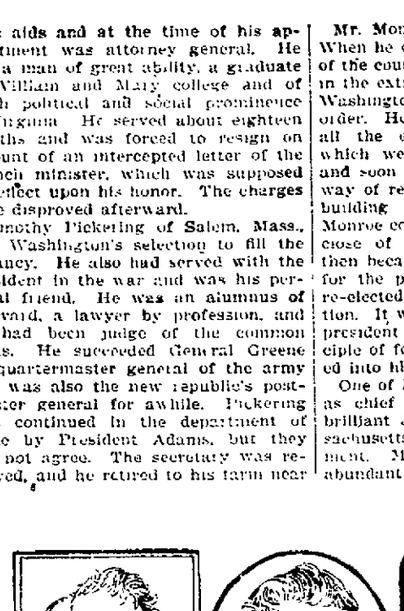
Martin Van Buren

James G. Blaine

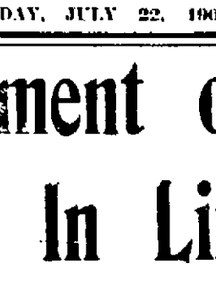

Wm. M. Evarts

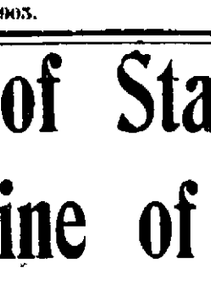
James Buchanan

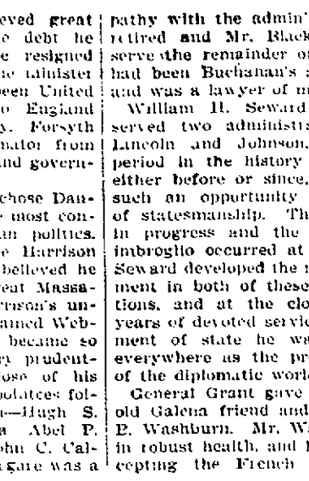
Edward Everett

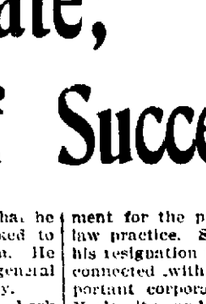

Daniel Webster

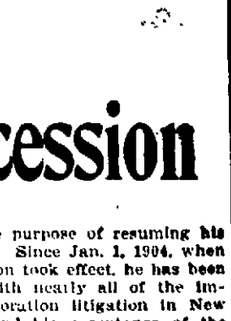
Elihu Root

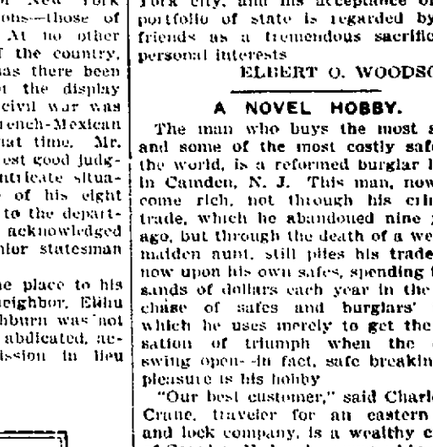

Henry Clay

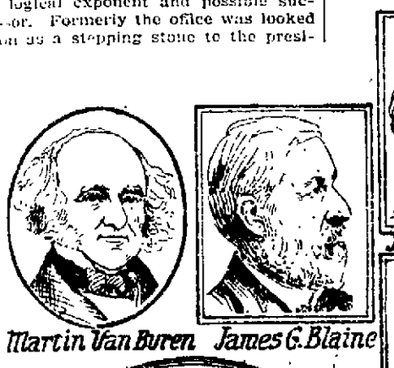

John Marshall


James Madison


John Calhoun


Lewis Cass


Thomas Jefferson

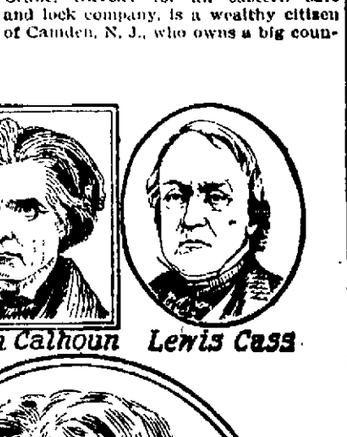

James Monroe

John Sherman

John Hay

Thomas F. Bayard

William H. Seward


John Quincy Adams.

SOME FAMOUS MEN WHO HAVE BEEN SECRETARIES OF STATE.

A NOVEL HOBBY.

The man who buys the most safes, and some of the most costly safes in the world, is a reformed burglar living in Camden, N. J. This man, now become rich, not through his criminal trade, which he abandoned nine years ago, but through the death of a wealthy maiden aunt, still piles his trade, but now upon his own safes, spending thousands of dollars each year in the purchase of safes and burglars' tools, which he uses merely to get the sensation of triumph when the doors swing open—in fact, safe breaking for pleasure is his hobby.

"Our best customer," said Charles M. Crane, traveler for an eastern safe and lock company, is a wealthy citizen of Camden, N. J., who owns a big country place in South Jersey, down below Woodbury. His picture is in the rogues' gallery, although he is and has been for nearly ten years safe from police interference. He has a mania for safe cracking and works at it as an ordinary man would work at a trade, and the pleasure he evinces when, by the use of simple instruments, he can force open a particularly difficult safe is as great as that of a discoverer finding a new land.

"Fifteen years ago our firm knew and dreaded this man. He was then perhaps the most skillful safe cracker in the world, and the peculiarity of his work made him a terror to men with money, the insurance companies and to safe builders, who, as you may know, would rather lose a fortune than have one of their safes cracked. We don't mind the cheaper grades, but if one of the first class safes of a company is broken open it means heavy loss in trade to the firm.

"We heard of this man in several ways. The peculiarity of his work was that he opened safes scientifically, using the simplest instruments and never explosives. He declares that nitro is crude, and the man who works with it is an amateur. He participated in three big bank jobs, and the neatness with which he opened heavy chilled steel combinations caused the makers of safes to sit down and think how they could improve their wares. He never was caught but once, and then the state could prove nothing against him.

"About nine years ago, when he was at the height of his fame as a bank robber, his mother's old maid sister died and left him about $300,000. He retired from the bank robbing business for gain, although it is declared that, even after he came into his fortune, he assisted in a big job and told the boys to take the money and divide it among themselves.

EARLY AUCTIONS.

The dates of the first auction sales are not recorded, but one was held at Oxford on Feb. 28, 1686, for the disposal of books. The next oldest was also one of books, when the library of John Lloyd, bishop of St. David's, was sold at Tom's Coffee House, London, in 1699.

FRED TURNER'S NARROW ESCAPE

Is Nearly Run Down by a Fast Mail.

POSTOFFICE AT LARUE MOVED

The New Location Gives General Satisfaction—Pastor of Presbyterian Church Will Be Given a Reception—Other LaRue News of General Interest.

LaRue, July 20.—Tuesday morning a team owned by Fred Turner became unmanageable and dashed across the Big Four track near the LaRue elevator, just as the fast mail was approaching. The engine missed the end of the conveyance by a few inches.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Smith, Mrs. R. A. Smith, Miss Vilas DeLauder and little Miss Juanita Seavers of Cincinnati visited friends in Marseilles Monday.

G. T. Baughman moved the postoffice, Tuesday evening, from Art Marsh's room near the railroad to the Jones room on the corner of west Vine and south High streets. All seem well pleased with the new location.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jones and David M. Clark are still in feeble health, with but little hope of permanent recovery.

The members of the Presbyterian church will hold a reception for their pastor in the church parlors Friday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Mrs. W. L. Hood and Mrs. Hugh Smith of Marion inspected the Eastern Star lodge Tuesday evening. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Drake, Wednesday, returning home that evening.

Agosta business men and business men of this place Tuesday played an interesting game of ball, the latter winning by a score of twenty-two to thirteen.

Charles Adams and Everett Harris of southwest of town were prostrated by the heat Tuesday. Harris was in the barn mowing away hay when overcome. Dr. Sifritt was called and rendered assistance. Both Adams and Harris are out of danger.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Neuman Holmes Sunday morning. This is their third daughter, all of whom were born on Sunday morning.

Misses Spray Riley and Daisy Markey returned home from Ada school Tuesday.

Rev. I. R. Griffith of Richmond Center is visiting relatives and friends in this locality.

Mr. and Mrs. Kannel of Agosta were calling on friends here Monday.

W. E. Denman returned Monday evening from Mt. Gilead, where he attended the funeral of his niece.

M. S. Burdge, Mrs. Jennie Cleveland and E. S. Smith were in Marion Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Vinson of Shelby are visiting relatives in this vicinity this week.

After several weeks' employment in Urbana, Harry Rish returned home Tuesday noon.

Paul Arnold is in feeble health.

ARE SURPRISED BY THEIR FRIENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Felchter of Near Little Sandusky.

Sunday, the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Felchter surprised them at their home near Little Sandusky, in honor of Mrs. Felchter's thirty-first birthday anniversary. All came with well-filled baskets, and at the noon hour a feast was spread in the grove, to which all did justice. During the afternoon music was furnished by the Little Sandusky band.

Mrs. Feichter was presented the following many handsome presents: Set of dishes, Mrs. Jessie Edgington, Mr. A. Felchter, Charley Felchter, Frank Feichter, James Edgington, Mrs. Mary McMay, Mrs. J. Feichter of Ft. Wayne, Mrs. Reeser, Miss Winnie Feichter and Mr. J. Staggs of Upper Sandusky; set of silver knives, Mrs. Jessie Edgington; china dish, Mrs. Roberts; a dress and six engraved water glasses, Mrs. Frank Edgington; a dish, Mrs. James Edgington; two crystal glass dishes, Mrs. James Parker; fifty cents, Mrs. McMan: $1.00, Mrs. Joseph Cothran.

The guests numbered more than 100.

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OHIO COMMENT.

Two Twain Maxims.

Mark Twain has added two new maxims to the world's already valuable collection. They are as follows: "We ought never to do wrong when people are looking," and "No real gentleman will tell the naked truth in the presence of ladies."—Mansfield News.

Tangible Assets.

A woman had much better tie herself to five acres of land, three cows, 200 hens and a strawberry bed than to some old stick of a man, for in the first case she knows where her investment is nights, and in the other she doesn't.—Alliance Review.

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The Marion People Are Being Gouged---The Fakirs Are Making The Money.

Look out for these stores who are paying fancy salaries to traveling fakirs for conducting their sales. They seldom come to a town more than once, their very limit is two times. It's absolutely impossible for them to do business where their methods are known. They are paid for a few days service as much money as an honest man would be glad to earn in a year's time.

We Are Giving Our Profits To The People During This Green Tag Sale.

Sure, such conditions can only be temporary, no store can live without profit. But it's absolutely necessary that we clear the store of all summer goods. On some lines we're getting cost, while some are being sold far below mill quotations. Here's a new list of bargains. Read--see--compare and you'll not wonder why the crowds are here.

$5.00 to $15.00 Dress Skirts $3.98

Take your absolute choice of any wool Skirt in the store for $3.98. Choice skirt styles of Panama, Voile, Mohairs and Novelties; 300 skirts to select from, all new styles, the best we could possibly get, the identical same skirts which we sold up to $15.00 (alterations extra), now $3.98.

Choice Any Wool Suits For $4.98

No matter whether marked $12 50 or $37.50 you may take the one that suits you best for $4.98. Skirts alone worth two to three times what you pay for the suits; no alterations.

Choice any Covert Coat for	$3.98
Choice any Silk Suit half price.	
Every Rain Coat reduced one half to one-third	
$5.00 Jap Silk Waists, black or white	$2.25
$15.00 long silk Redingotes	$5.98

Best Table Linen Values Yet

The Table Linen values that represent the prices are by all odds the best we have ever offered for the money, and that's saying a good deal.

40c bleached Damask, 60 inches wide	19c Yd.
40c red Damask, 60 inches wide	19c Yd.
75c bleached or unbleached Linens	50c Yd.
Choice any $1.00 Linens for	75c Yd.
Choice any $1.25 Linens for	88c Yd.
Choice any $1.75 or $2.00 Linens for	$1.25 Yd.
All Napkins at proportionate reductions.	

More Special Muslin Underwear Values

New line trimmed Gowns, 75c and $1.00 ones	50c
Best $1.75 and $2.00 ladies' Gowns for	$1.00.
Regular $2.25 ladies' Gowns for	$1.25
New line lace trimmed Skirts	50c
Best $1.50 to $2.00 Skirts for	$1.00
Special reductions on all finer Skirts	

10c Bleached Toweling 5 3-4c yd

An extra wide bleached Toweling, a fancy weave, never has a better Toweling been sold at 10c; our price 5¾c yard.

Wide Persian Ribbons 25c Yard

The choicest designs in wide, pure silk Persian Ribbons, also 100 other designs in pure silk Ribbons and linen effect Ribbons in this lot, worth up to $1.00, now 25c.

Lot 50c and 25c Ribbons 15c Yard

Silk taffeta Ribbons in all the plain colors and black, also wide linen Ribbons. Persian and other designs, a great showing of actual 50c and 25c values, all go 15c yard.

25c Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs 12 1-2c

New designs in women's embroidered Handkerchiefs, the best 25c value, Saturday 12½c.

5c Women's Handk'fs 2 1-2c

500 women's hemstitched Handkerchiefs; some have colored embroidered work all around, some are embroidered only in corners, 5c value, Saturday 2½c.

Indigo Blue Calico 4c Yard

50 pieces of indigo blue Calico, a variety of neat designs here for your selection, good goods at the unheard-of price of 4c yard.

20c White Goods 7 1-2c yd

Decidedly choice and pretty White Goods, lace plaids or raised corded stripes, the kind you always have to pay 20c for, here on Saturday 7½c yard.

20c and 25c Voiles 5 3-4c yd

Yes, those new wash Voiles, the same Voiles which you bought so fast at 20c and 25c. Time now to reduce, so you can buy them Saturday for 5¾c yard.

25c Embroideries 10c yd

Every yard of Embroideries in this lot are new, were bought especially for this sale. They are wide and fine; in fact, cheap at 25c, now 10c yard.

75c Corsets 25c

A new corset model, with hose supporters attached This was a regular 75c Corset, one that women liked, to close 25c.

25c Ladies' Lace Hose 15c pr

This is as good 25c black lace Hose as we've ever sold, some have colored silk embroidery; there's every size, 8 to 10, you buy them for 15c pair

75c Men's Jean Drawers 19c

The coolest garment made, and they wear for years. Men's Jeans Drawers, with or without elastic seams and ankles, the always 75c kind, 19c pair.

Men's $1 and $1.50 Shirts 75c

As pretty a line soft Shirts as any man would care to choose from. Light or dark colors, anything you may fancy, 75c.

18x36 Fringed Towels 5c

A large size fringed Towel, just think of it, 18x36 inches, a good, heavy honeycomb weave, 60 dozens to be placed on sale, 5c.

More Pretty Lawns 2 3-4c yd

These Lawns are much finer and far prettier than the first lot. Light or black grounds, 1000 yards of Lawns which sold earlier at 8c; Saturday 2¾c yard.

Bleached Toweling 3 3-4c yd

This is a close twilled bleached Toweling. Why, you'd gladly pay 7c yard for the same kind. We offer 50 pieces while they last at 3¾c yard.

Silky Cotton Foulards 4 1-2cyd

A cotton fabric that looks like silk, in designs that closely resemble the prettiest Foulards. These same goods sell at 8c to 10c; here Saturday 4½c yard.

$1.00 Duck Skirts 39c

Polka dot Duck Skirts, black or blue, full cut, nicely trimmed, the same duck skirts which sell every day in the week at $1.00; here 39c.

Men's 12 1-2c Socks 6 1-4c pr

Men's black or tan Socks; any man can see the value at a glance; good Socks that wear and keep their colors, the 12½c kind for 6¼c.

25c Fancy Hose 7c pr

Women's lace Stripe Hose, in pink, light blue, red and other high colors, a hose which we sold at 25c pair; they'll go fast at 7c.

Huck Towels 17x32 Inches 7½c

Yes, a good heavy Huck Towel, 17x32 inches, nicely hemstitched, just such a towel that is on the bargain table at 15c, here Saturday 7½c.

50c Corsets Covers 25c

20 dozens more of those fine Corset Covers, which are elaborately trimmed with lace and which are extra full cut, 50c value 25c.

More Duck Belts 10c

An entire new line trimmed Duck Belts for Saturday. These are a new model, trimmed with white braid, any size, 10c each.

Men's Black Underwear 19c

Men's open mesh black Shirts or Drawers, which are really worth 50c. We place them on sale at the unheard-of price of 19c.

15c Children's Hose 5c pr

Children's lace stripe black Hose, a good hose, one that wears well and looks good, all sizes. Our 15c line goes on sale Saturday at 5c pr.

Sheer India Linon 5c yd

Usual 10c quality, 25 pieces of nice white India Linon, and good judges of India values will buy it by the bolt, on sale while it lasts on Saturday at 5c yard.

25c Silk Mitts 5c pr

Silk Mitts, and the pure silk kinds for misses or ladies' black or colors, the same silk mitt quality which you've many a time paid 25c for, here Saturday 5c pair.

10c Dress Ginghams 5c yd

Seersucker Ginghams, a good heavy quality that comes in a multitude of pretty patterns, in plain or fancy effects, the always 10c quality; here 5c yard.

12½c Fancy Tick 6½c yd

Straw Tick in fancy colors, a heavy tick that is very good value at 12½c; 10 pieces will be placed on sale and will go, while they last, at 6½c yard.

Fine White Cambric 7½c yd

Yard wide soft finish white Cambric, fully as good as Lonsdale, extra nice quality, a snap for all, Saturday 7½c yard.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting 20c yd

You always pay 30c yard for this extra nice bleached Sheeting, 2½ yards wide. We offer 20 pieces during this sale for 20c yard

75c Soft Shirts 29c yd

Every Shirt in this sale is new this summer. They are full cut and fit the way they should, or to please the most particular; now 29c.

25c to 75c Laces 10c yd

Laces of most every description, from the fine narrow ones to the real wide widths, odds of 25c to 75c laces now go for 10c yard.

10c Turnovers 5c

Choose from several hundred 10c Embroidery Turnovers, in patterns during this sale for 20c yard. cial 10c values, Saturday 5c.

Colored Silk Umbrellas $1.19

This is a special for Saturday only—Women's colored silk Umbrellas, navy blue, with white borders, usually sell at $2.00. You buy them Saturday $1.19.

Highest Grade $3 to 3.50 Umbrellas $1.45

Black or colored Umbrellas of pure silk, those unequalled twilled silk Umbrellas which always retain their colors and which wear so well. You can choose from 300, with or without borders, black, blue, red, brown, green, purple; some have silk cases, honest $3.00 and $3.50 umbrella values, $1.45.

Good black Umbrellas, to close	29c
Women's $2.00 black Umbrellas go for	$1.00

Elegant $1 to $1.50 Fancy Silks 49c yd

These silks are just as good as they are good looking. Higher grade silks don't come to Marion. They are high grade. fancy taffetas, from the looms of America's as well as Europe's best makers; colors to suit all, designs for the best dressed women in the land, and honest every-day $1.00 to $1.50 values now 49c yard.

Our $1.25 Bungalo Silks now go for	49c yard
Our highest grade $1.00 Satin Foulards	39c Yd.
Lot 50c fancy Taffetas now	29c Yd.
Lot 89c 27-inch black Peau De Soie	50c Yd.
Our best $1.25 and $1.39 yard-wide black Taffeta	$1.00 Yd.
Our best $1.50 yard-wide black Peau De Soie	$1.00 Yd.
Imported $1.98 yard wide Chiffon Taffeta	$1.50 Yd.

$5 to $7.50 Shirt Waist Suits $2.98

Shirt Waist Suits of white linen, of India linon, of colored lawns, etc. Choice of about 100 beautiful suits, every one tastefully trimmed, suits for every taste, and which sold up to $7.50, are now reduced to $2.98.

Lot $7.50 and $8.50 Shirt Waist Suits	$3.98
Lot $12 50 pure linen Suits	$6.98
Choice any white linen Coat	$5.00

Marvelous Sale Shirt Waists 29c

White and colored Shirt Waists that sold up to $2 00, all on one table and we give you choice of them on Saturday 29c.

Fine white Waists, $1.50 to $3.50 ones now $1.00

Imported $1.00 Plain Mohairs 50c Yard

These are the world renowned Frederick Butterfield Mohairs, known as the best made, black, blue and green, a genuine retail value of $1.00, our sale price 50c yard.

Hundreds yards $2.00 Voiles now	49c Yd.
50 pieces 25c half wool Henriettas	12½c Yd.

Nearly every bolt of Dress Goods in the store is marked down 25 to 50 per cent.

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY.

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Part Two.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

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Carrowagh MacCabe

By SEUMAS MACMANUS

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CARROWAGH M'CABE was a blacksmith who lived nigh Kilcar, in Donegal. He was poor enough at any time, but one day when things were at their worst he was standing, leaning against his own forge door, thinking what he was going to do to raise money anyhow, when all at once there comes riding up the road a little red fellow on a fine big horse, and he draws up at Carrowagh MacCabe's forge.

"God save you!" says Carrowagh.

"Save you kindly, Carrowagh," says he. "Would you lend me the loan of your forge fire for a small time?"

"And welcome," says Carrowagh, for he never was a bad fellow.

"Thank you," says the wee red lad, and he walks his horse into the forge.

"Put out your hand to the bellows," says he to Carrowagh, "and blow up the fire with it till I get my horse shod."

Carrowagh did as he was bid and blew up the fire into a nice little blaze, and as soon as it was blazing the wee red fellow takes and cuts off the horse's four legs at the knees and sticks them into the fire and told Carrowagh to blow away.

And, all in wonderment, Carrowagh blew away, and in ten minutes the lad hauls out the four legs from the fire with a brand new set of shoes on them, the prettiest set of shoes that ever Carrowagh saw in his life, and then he sticks the legs to the horse again and, thanking Carrowagh, jumped on the horse's back and rode off.

"Well, well, well," says Carrowagh, "that is a wonderful thing, surely! And," says he, "from this day my fortune's made."

He had a horse of his own that was running along the roadside picking up a bit where he could, and Carrowagh started off and caught his little beast by the mane and led it up to the forge. And when he had it there he set to and cut off the four legs at the knees, the same as he saw the wee red fellow doing, and stuck them into the fire, and then he caught hold of the bellows and began to blow and blow, and by the time he thought they should be done and a good set of shoes on them he commenced to poke for them in the fire, but not a trace nor track of the four legs could my poor Carrowagh get, for the very good reason that they were burned to cinders. And there was his horse dead on his hands, as if things were not bad enough with him afore.

Carrowagh, as you may suppose, did very little good that day, but doitered and doitered about. And the next morning he was again leaning up against his forge door, thinking and thinking and bewailing his fate, when he heard a horse's hoofs, and, looking up, there he saw the little red chap driving up to the forge this day again, and he had seated on the horse before him a young woman.

"God save you kindly, Carrowagh!" says he.

"Save yourself!" says Carrowagh.

"Can you," says the little red chap, "lend me the loan of your forge for a couple of minutes?"

Carrowagh was in wonderment to know what he was up to this day, so says he, "Yes, and welcome."

Down from his horse the little chap dismounted and tied it to the hook outside the forge door. He lifted down the young woman in his arms and carried her into the forge.

"Carrowagh," says he, "put your hand to the bellows and blow up the fire."

Carrowagh got hold of the bellows and blew up the fire, and when he had it into a blaze, into the fire the wee red chap sticks the woman, and in ten minutes or so he hauls out a bar of gold instead, and, thanking Carrowagh, he mounted the horse and rode off.

"Well, well, well," says Carrowagh, says he, "that's a very wonderful thing surely," says he. "Now my fortune's made. My wife Mary in the house beyond is too fond of laying her tongue on me anyhow when she finds the drop of drink has overtaken me, and," says he, "it's a grand idea to turn her into a bar of gold."

So over to the house he starts, and without saying dhirum dharum he hoists Mary on to his shoulder and off with her to the forge. And he put one hand on the bellows and blew the fire up into a right fine blaze, and when he had it well blazing he stuck Mary into it. And by the time he thought the bar of gold was well done he began to poke in the fire for it, but there was neither Mary nor gold in it, only a lot of cinders.

And it's Carrowagh was the bitten man then, and he did little good the remainder of that day.

The next morning he was standing at his forge door again, leaning against it and thinking hard, when he hears the horse's hoofs, and up rides the little red chap on his horse, and he had two ugly old women with him, one before and one behind.

He put the time of day on Carrowagh and asked him for the loan of his forge for a wee while.

Carrowagh said he could have it and welcome, and he set himself to wonder what was the trick today.

The wee fellow put Carrowagh to blow up the fire and when he had it well blazing carries in the two old women and sticks them in headforemost into the blaze, and in fifteen minutes he told Carrowagh that would do, and he hauls out about the most beautiful young woman ever Carrowagh had eyes on, and he thanked Carrowagh and mounted his horse, with the young woman before him, and rode off.

"Well, well, well!" says Carrowagh, says he. "Of all the wonderful things ever I've seen, that's the most wonderful. I burned poor Mary yesterday," says he, "and, though she did lay her tongue pretty sore on me betimes, may be I deserved it, who knows? She was not half bad, anyhow. Now," says he, "I've my old mother and my old mother-in-law beyond in the house yonder, and there's no peace nor ease with 'em, for they do nothing all day long only sit arguing and fighting across the fire." And, says he, "Wouldn't it be a grand thing if I could knock both of them down and have a fine young woman like Mary?"

No sooner said than done. Off he went and hoisted his old mother on one shoulder and his mother-in-law on the other and trotted back to the forge with them. Then he blew on the fire and stuck both of them into it, and by the time he expected to have the beautiful young woman finished there was not a thing he could find in the fire only black cinders.

"Och, och, och!" says he. "What's this to do at all, at all? I've robbed and ruined myself and murdered Mary and killed these old women, and there's nothing for me now but the hangman, for they'll hang me as sure as there's powder in Derry. I must be off from here," says he, "before they find it all out and travel the world before me."

So he pulled the forge door after him, gave a last look at it and set out to travel the world.

He traveled afore him for three days and three nights, and on the third day he was sitting down by the side of a little stream, eating two potatoes that some charitable being had given him, when who should come walking up but the wee red chap.

He told Carrowagh that he was hungry and asked him for one of the potatoes.

Carrowagh himself was hungry enough, God knows, for it was little he had eaten since he left home, and he had small reason to think kindly of this same lad, who had been the means of driving him away from his home. But Carrowagh never did shut his ears and his eyes to a hungry man, so he reached the lad one of the potatoes, and he ate the other himself.

And when the wee red chap had finished he says: "Thank you, Carrowagh And now I'd like to do something good for you in return."

"Oh, it's little good any one can do me," says Carrowagh. "There's nothing but hardships and misery and a bad conscience afore me for the rest of my days."

"Don't be downhearted," says the lad. "You don't know what's afore you. Get up," says he, "and travel on and on with me to the town I'm going to, and if I'm not mistaken there's luck afore you there."

He told Carrowagh that he was hungry.

Up Carrowagh got and started off with the little red chap. They traveled on until they came to this town, and when they came there the town was covered all over with the advertisements of a wonderful blacksmith who challenged any blacksmith in all the wide world—Ireland, Scotland, England, France and Spain—to show their skill against his and offered a hundred guineas to any one that could beat him.

Says the wee red chap, "You are going to take up the challenge."

"Is it me?" says Carrowagh. "I never could make anything better than a bad pair of shoes for a horse."

"You only think that," says the red chap, "because you never tried anything else. I tell you you must take up this man's challenge and, sure, anyhow if you don't win anything you can't lose anything."

"Well, that's true enough." So Carrowagh consented.

And then it was given out that there had come another wonderful blacksmith all the way from Ireland to take up the great fellow's challenge.

And on the day the encounter was to come off there was a very great crowd gathered there indeed.

There was a big fire, with bellows, set up in the center of the town and an anvil and all sorts of blacksmith's tools. And the great fellow was there and Carrowagh and his henchman, the wee red fellow, and thousands and thousands of people.

"Which of us will try the first try?" says the great fellow to Carrowagh when they were all ready to begin.

"Oh, age before beauty!" says the wee red chap, says he, to the great fellow. "You try first."

Well and good, the great fellow threw off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and caught hold of the bellows and blew the fire. And the minute he did all the sparks that flew out were grains of wheat, and they scattered all over the place and over the people's heads, and every one wondered.

"Now, Carrowagh," says the wee red chap, "you try your try."

So Carrowagh threw off his coat to the wee red chap, rolled up his sleeves, and up to the bellows and blew, and when he did the sparks that flew out of the fire were a flock of pigeons that leaped on the ground and on the people's heads and picked up every grain of wheat and flew away. And the people wondered far more.

Nothing daunted, the great fellow stepped to the bellows again, and when he blew he blew a live trout out of the fire that fell into the water trough and began to swim about.

Then Carrowagh took hold of the bellows and blew, and when he did he blew out a big duck that fell into the trough also and gobbled up the trout and flew off.

Then the great fellow took hold of a piece of iron, and he put it in the fire and began to beat it, and in five minutes he had beaten it into a beautiful young woman.

"You try a piece of iron now," says the little red chap to Carrowagh

And Carrowagh took a piece of iron, and he beat it, and at the third stroke it was a prince on horseback, who stooped down and picked up the beautiful young woman, put her on the saddle before him and galloped away.

And at that the great fellow had to give in and pay down his hundred guineas, and nothing in all the town then was too good or too great for Carrowagh, the people made such a hero of him.

When Carrowagh had his hundred guineas he wanted to stop there and begin his old ways over again, drinking, lounging and living merry, but the wee red chap told him that great things were before him yet, and if he came along with him he would make him a rich man.

So off again the both of them started, and they traveled and traveled and didn't stop traveling till they had traveled into France. And there they heard the word going round that the king of France was for death and that all the doctors in the kingdom had tried their hand on him and all failed. And it was given out that any doctor who would cure the king would get a bag of gold.

"That's a fine chance for you," says the wee red chap, says he to Carrowagh. "You come along and cure the king and get the bag of gold."

"Is it me?" says Carrowagh. "Sure, I couldn't cure a mouse of the chin cough."

"Never mind," says the wee red chap, says he. "You don't know what you can do till you try. Come along with me."

Off the both of them started and traveled till they traveled to the king's castle, and when they rattled on the gates the soldiers came out and asked them what they wanted."

The wee red chap says, "My master here has come to cure the king."

The soldiers opened their eyes and looked at them, for they were sorry looking specimens, both ragged and ill put on.

And says they, "Begone out of this before we turn the dogs on you."

But there was word carried to the queen inside that the soldiers were turning away a great doctor from Ireland who had come to cure the king, and she sent out word for the soldiers to bring him in.

And when they came in all the great French doctors looked at the pair of them and laughed, and they said to the queen that if she was going to make use of those lads they would say good evening and good luck to her and take themselves off.

Well, it was kill or cure with the king anyhow, and the queen saw that these French doctors had been no good to him, so she decided that she would let the great Irish doctor try, even though he was ragged looking.

"Very well," says the little red chap, says he. "Let me and my master be locked in with the king in his room for an hour and leave with us a fine big pot of water. If at the end of an hour we haven't the king cured you can have our heads."

That was very fair, so the queen consented, and the two of them were locked up with the king and the pot of water. And as soon as they were the wee red chap orders Carrowagh to sharpen a knife and go over and cut the king's head off, which he did, and then put it into the pot. And they put the pot of water on the fire and began to boil it, and as the water boiled the wee lad made Carrowagh stir the head round and round, and when the wee red chap considered that the head was well enough done he told Carrowagh to take it out and to stick it on to the king's body. And when he stuck it on to the king the king was better than ever he had been in his life before. And when the door was opened and the queen came bursting in the king was sitting up dressed and hail and hearty, and he threw his arms about her and kissed her all over. And instead of one bag of gold my brave Carrowagh was given two.

And after he had been feasted well and well he set out for home again with his two bags of gold and the wee red chap carrying them.

They traveled for three days and three nights, but somehow when Carrowagh found himself such a rich man he got miserly all at once and he didn't give himself nor the wee red fellow very much to eat, so that the wee red fellow was tired and tired enough carrying the two bags of gold for him.

And on the third day the wee red fellow showed Carrowagh his shoes and showed him that his feet were coming out through them. "Carrowagh," says he, "my feet are sore and tired, and I wish you'd buy me a new pair of shoes."

"I'll do no such thing," says Carrowagh, says he. "These shoes will do you grand till we get home."

The wee fellow begged and prayed that he would get him the shoes, but it was all of no use. Carrowagh wouldn't spend that much money on him.

"All right," says the wee fellow, says he, throwing the two bags of gold off his back. "Goodby to ye." And he started off and left Carrowagh.

Carrowagh, now that he had his two bags of gold, was no way uneasy anyhow, and he was just as glad to get rid of the wee fellow. So he never even looked after him.

That night when Carrowagh stopped at a house and put his hand to the bag to get money to pay for his lodgings, behold ye, what does he draw out only a handful of pebbles, and then he caught hold of the two bags by the lower corners and split them on the floor, and there he had only two big heaps of wee pebble stones. And a sorry man was Carrowagh then to see how bad and cruel he had been to the poor wee chap who had earned him all this money. And he cried in spite of himself and said it was his rich deserts anyhow.

After that he traveled away, on and on before him, taking a pick here and a pick there from every one that was

A sorry man was Carrowagh.

charitable as he went on his way till he came to England. And when he came there the word was a-flying through the whole of England that the king of England was for death, and, though all the great doctors of the world had tried their hands on him, he was still getting worse every day and would be dead in three days more unless for a miracle. And it was given out, too, that any doctor who could cure him would get his weight in gold.

And when Carrowagh heard this he was a glad man, and little grass he let grow under his heels till he was at the king of England's castle. When he rattled the gates and the soldiers came out and asked him what he wanted and he told them, they were for driving him off and beating him, for the likes of him to come and put up to be a doctor and undertake to cure the king of England.

The queen, she was looking out of the window, and she sent out and inquired what was the matter and what was the hubbub about.

They told her it was a ragged good for nothing looking fellow from Donegal, who was putting himself up to be a great doctor and proposing to cure the king.

She sent out word to them to bring him in, for she saw that all the great doctors had tried their hand on the king without doing any good, and she said if this lad did no good he couldn't anyhow do any harm, so he might as well have his try as the next.

Then Carrowagh said he wanted to be locked up with the king for one hour, he wanted a good fire in the room, a pot of water and a good sharp knife. And at the end of the hour he said he would have the king better than ever he had been.

Right enough, they gave him all he wanted and locked him up with the king. When Carrowagh found himself alone with the king he took up the knife and tried its edge, then he went over and cut off the head of the king and put it into the pot and put the pot on the fire to boil, and as the pot boiled he stirred the head.

But the half of an hour or a quarter of an hour was not up hardly when the head was melted away in the pot, and trace nor track of it wasn't to be seen, and there my poor Carrowagh was in a fix.

Down he sat and began to cry, for he saw that he would lose his life now anyhow when they would come in at the end of the hour and find what he had done to the king. It was small sparings they would give him. He would be hung and drawn and quartered, he knew.

There he was, sitting and rocking himself back and forward and crying when all at once he hears a voice that he thought he knew saying, "Well, Carrowagh, what's the matter with you?"

Up he lifts his eyes, and there he sees the little red chap standing beside him, looking down at him, and down on his knees he gets and throws his arms around the little red fellow's legs, and, "Och, och, och!" says he, "but I'm glad to see you, for it's me is the sorry man for treating you in the mean way I did. If you would only know," he says, "how I cursed myself after, you'd surely forgive me."

"Well," says the wee red chap "there's no use crying over spilled milk. Can I do anything for you now?"

"Oh, I'm afraid not," says Carrowagh. "You can't do anything for me now. I'm past praying for. I've cut the head off the king of England and put it into that pot to boil, and there's not part or particle of it now to be had, for it's all melted away. And in half an hour more," says he, "I'll be a dead man myself. You'll see a quarter of me hung above every gate of the castle."

"Get up," said the wee red chap. And Carrowagh got up. And says he, "Go over and stir the pot again."

Carrowagh did as he was bid, and he wasn't two minutes stirring the pot till the head commenced to appear and to grow and grow and grow till it was all right.

"Now," says the wee red chap, "take it out and stick it on the king."

Out Carrowagh took it and clapped it on the king, and that minute the king sat up better than ever he had been in his life before.

And just then the hour was up, and the door was opened, and the queen came bursting in, and she and the king clasped and kissed each other all over. And instead of getting his weight in gold in reward Carrowagh got his two weights in gold.

And when he got it, off with it himself and the wee red chap started. And they hadn't traveled far from the castle when the wee red chap showed Carrowagh that he had had shoes and wasn't fit to travel very well, and he'd like to get a new pair only he hadn't the money.

Says Carrowagh: "Why, there's my two weights in gold, and it's every ounce of it yours and not mine. Do what you like with it," says he. "Buy up all the castles in England or scatter it into the sea, as it pleases you."

"Oh, thank you! Thank you, Carrowagh," says he. "You're too good, and I only want the price of a pair of shoes, and that's all I'll take."

So the price of a pair of shoes he took out of it, and when he got the new pair of shoes he was able to travel well, and on and on he traveled with Carrowagh till they reached the place within three days of Carrowagh's home, where the wee red chap had met him and got the potato from him. There the wee red chap left him and left the bags of gold with him.

"When you were hungry, Carrowagh," says he, "and had but little to eat you halved that little with me because you thought I was hungry. Well," says he, "God never forgets any one that does that. You are near home now," says he. "You know your way. Go home, yourself and your gold, you'll find everything at home as it should be. If you never forget the poor, you'll be a rich and a happy man all the days of your life." And then he disappeared.

When Carrowagh reached home with his gold, there he found his horse alive again, and Mary, his wife, came running down the road to meet him; looking handsomer and nicer than ever she had been. And when she brought him into the house there was his old mother and his old mother-in-law across the fire, actually laughing and talking pleasant to one another, and it's all of them were glad to see him.

He threw down the little cabin, and on its steading he built a castle with a window for every day in the year.

Himself and Mary never forgot the poor, and a happy and contented couple they lived ever after.

SERGIUS WITTE, RUSSIA'S CHIEF PEACE COMMISSIONER.

Sergius Witte, chief peace commissioner of the Russian government, in succession to Count Muravieff, the original appointee, has for many years been the czar's foremost statesman. Since the beginning of the war he has not been popular with the bureaucracy because of his well known leaning toward peace, and his appointment, therefore, would seem to indicate that the war party has practically given up the idea of prolonging the present hopeless contest.

Family Relations.

It is part of the price we pay for being human that we must share the woes and cares of all humanity. It is our satisfying reward that in proportion as we share do we receive. The man who lives a life alone, like Crusoe on his island, has only his own strength to rely on. He has less even than Crusoe, who had, after all, much flotsam from civilization on the shore and in his brain. The man of family has the whole family's strength to reinforce his own, and he has this just in proportion as he is a good, hardworking member of the family. The better son he is the more he gets from his father, if not by means of his father's conscious gift, then by the mere fact of the strength he gets from the exercise of filial piety. The better husband and father he is the bigger he grows. The more he knows and loves and serves the outlying kindred the more they serve him, if in no other way by helping him to a surer knowledge of himself.—Harper's Bazar.

Ye Ancient Civility.

The "Rule of Civility," published in 1657, is not without interest, as the following quotations show:

"It is unhandsome among ladies or in any other serious company to throw off one's coat, to pull off one's peruke, to clean one's nails, to tie one's garter, to change one's shoes if they pinch, to call for one's slippers to be at ease, to sing between the teeth or to drum with one's fingers. It is too juvenile and light when in the company of ladies to play with them, toss or tumble them, to force away their hoods, fans or cuffs.

"In eating," the writer cautions his readers, "observe that your hands be clean. Dip not your fingers in the foods nor lick them when you have done eating. If you have occasion to sneeze or cough, hold your napkin before your face. Drink not with your mouth full nor unwiped nor until you are forced to breathe in the glass."

Dan Rice's First Circus Tumble.

"Did you ever hear of the joke which got Dan Rice, the most famous of all the circus clowns, his first job under the canvas?" asked an old timer.

"No. What was it?"

"Dan, while still in his teens, applied to a circus manager for a position.

"'What salary do you want?' asked the manager.

"'Eight hundred dollars a night,' replied Dan.

"'Tell you what I'll do,' said the manager.

"'Well, speak quick,' returned Dan. 'I'm losing time.'

"'I'll give you $4 a week.'

"'All right,' said Dan. 'It's a go.'"—Atlanta Journal.

BOUND FOR NORTH POLE

The Roosevelt Makes Start Sunday Afternoon.

LIEUTENANT PEARY IS VERY CONFIDENT

Will Have Peace of Pole When He Returns.

Says He Has the Best Equipped Expedition That Ever Steamed Out To Plant a Flag on the Uppermost Part of the Globe—He Goes to Sydney, Where He Will Meet His Vessel.

New York, July 17.—Lieutenant Robert E. Peary beamed with happiness Sunday when his polar steamship, the Roosevelt, weighed anchor in the Hudson river and stuck her nose toward the ocean and the far-off North pole.

The waterfront about Thirty-Fifth street and North river was lined for blocks with friends and admirers of the brave commander, and scores of women and girls kissed their hands and wished "bon voyage" to the man who heads the first expedition in many years to start from New York to search for the coveted pole.

Flaunting a large American flag, and with no other flag, signals or name displayed, the Roosevelt sailed smoothly down the bay, accompanied by the tug Pentucket of the navy yard, to which the guests were transferred off the Narrows.

Goes to Sydney.

Lieutenant Peary, although he directed the start, did not sail on his ship. He left New York at midnight for Sydney, C. B. The commander expects the Roosevelt to arrive there Friday.

Mrs. Peary did not go. Her mother, Mrs. Magdalen Diebitch, and Mrs. Parey's children, Robert E. Peary, Jr., and Marie Anighnito, will go as far as Sydney and return by rail: Anighnito was born in the arctic zone and hence the Esquimaux name which means a "high mountain."

Before starting Commander Peary said:

"I have the best equipped expedition that ever started out to plant a flag on the uppermost part of the globe. Every possible thing that would facilitate the work of discovery and every comfort for my men have been attended to and the start is none too soon for me."

Commander Peary assured all that he would return to New York three years hence with a "piece of the pole." He will sail from Sydney on Friday morning and expects to reach the pole within eighteen months. This will allow six months for the night the party will have to rest.

Peary's Companions.

Those who accompanied Commander Peary to the furtherest point north are Ross E. Marvin, a graduate of Cornell university, who will assist in geological work; Dr. Louie J. Wolf, who for the past six months had been in the dispensary in Bellevue. Dr. Wolf applied for and received the appointment as ship's surgeon without notifying his parents, who are wealthy and live in Silverton, Oregon. He is a graduate of the Cooper Medical college, San Francisco. Chief Engineer Wardell, Steward Charles Percy, a veteran explorer, and Matthew A. Hensen, a negro, who has been with Peary on all his previous dashes for the pole, will also go.

As the Roosevelt moved down the Hudson every craft that carried a whistle put it in use and the shrieking and screeching of tugs and steamers made a deafening roar. As the vessel passed Seagate she received a salute from the Atlantic Yacht club, which was returned, as were all the other salutes by the constant dipping of the colors.

That Would Help.

The infant began crying as soon as the visitor arrived and continued to wail for some time. At last its mamma said:

"Please don't mind the baby."

"If you would mind it," suggested the guest, "maybe I wouldn't mind it."—Judge.

One Man's Theory.

Wife—I don't know what makes Miss Crankleigh so positive about everything.

Husband—Probably her sex, my dear.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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JOHN HYDE'S RESIGNATION

It Is Accepted by Secretary Wilson.

HE TESTIFIES TO HYDE'S ABILITY

States That He Is In No Way Connected with the Scandal Recently Brought About by Investigation of the Bureau of Statistics—His Reports Commended.

Washington, July 18.—John Hyde has resigned as chief statistician of the bureau of statistics of the agricultural department. The ground alleged is failing health.

Hyde, in his letter of resignation to Secretary Wilson says.

"During the last four years, or since I succeeded in making the crop report of the department reasonably accurate and correspondingly valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, my administration of the office I have the honor to hold has been constantly under fire from one side of the market or the other. Five times it has been investigated and on every occasion I have been vindicated. These results have been very gratifying to me, but I have the highest medical authority for the statement that the continued fight upon me has already considerably shortened my life.

Awarded Damages.

"In January, 1903, I was awarded $2,500 damages in a libel suit against a prominent firm of cotton brokers by a jury of their own friends and fellow citizens.

"At the present time it is an accepted fact that a powerful organization is bent upon bringing about my retirement by one means or another. Now, I do not think the position I hold is worth the fight necessary to its retention, and the organization in question is welcome to whatever satisfaction it can derive from my withdrawal from the unequal struggle. If any of my friends think that I ought not to retire under fire, I would have them remember that there is never a time when I am not under fire."

His Resignation.

"I have the honor, therefore, to render you herewith, my resignation. With much appreciation of the uniform courtesy and kindness you have shown me, and of the many tokens of confidence I have received from you, I am,

"Most respectfully yours,
"John Hyde."

Secretary Wilson in reply, writes:

"In accepting your resignation I cheerfully tesify to the ability with which you have discharged the heavy and difficult duties of the office since you were first appointed. The accuracy of your reports has been recognized by the public generally, and I am glad to be able to testify with regard to the charges made against the integrity of the bureau of statistics that no facts have been brought to my attention implicating you in any way."

OHIO COMMENT.

A Practical Farmer.

The weather man still manages to produce a good rain every few days, just to encourage his worthy friends, the crops.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Judge's Mistake.

When Judge Parker advised Tammany to "divorce politics and business" he forgot that Tammany knew no difference in the terms.—Cleveland World.

Fearful of Cab Ride.

A New Jersey bookmaker was horse-whipped by his wife for going with another woman. She probably feared that the erring pair contemplated riding about in a cab.—Cleveland Leader.

Not So Bad.

Since the Bowen-Loomis affair the vague suspicion is beginning to haunt the American mind that perhaps President Castro is not such a bad man after all.—Columbus Citizen.

Strenuous Business.

"Oh what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive," Did you ever study out the philosophy of the foregoing? A liar must have an unfailing memory to keep from being exposed.—Youngstown Vindicator.

What's the Cost.

Among the many things you "hear" nowadays is that Henry H. Rogers has become a Christian Scientist. It would be interesting to know on what terms the Christian Scientists took him in.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wants Less Wetness.

Look here, Mr. Weatherman We've had enough, more than enough. We want a change. Indeed insist upon it. Give us more sun and less wetness. We shan't care how hot you make it, if you will only cut out this everlasting rain.—Upper Sandusky Union-Republican.

PRAYER FOR HAY.

At Lunch in Forest President Asked God's Mercy For Late Secretary.

The Chicago Tribune recently printed the following anecdote:

"Ten miles from any city, with the members of his cabinet and the silent trees of the forest as the only witnesses, Wednesday afternoon (July 5) Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, on his bended knees prayed for the spiritual welfare of John Hay, the late secretary of state, who was buried at Cleveland.

"The president's train left Cleveland shortly after noon Wednesday (July 5), and owing to the great hurry the party did not have time to eat anything at midday. At Wheelock's switch, ten miles south of Cleveland, the train had to lay over some minutes, and President Roosevelt asked for luncheon on the grass. Part of the forest had been cleared, and there the cloth was laid. Then the members of the party, sitting on the grass, grouped themselves about the cloth.

"President Roosevelt then arose to a kneeling position and asked the Almighty for his blessing on the repast. He spoke simply of the great friendship that existed between himself and John Hay, and finally he asked God's mercy for John Hay, as men were all sinners, although John Hay was among the least of these.

"The food was then eaten, and the trip to Pittsburg continued."

RANCH AUTOMOBILES.

Great Changes Wrought by Motor Cars In Western Texas.

"I have just returned from a tour of the great ranching regions of western Texas," said the salesman to a representative of the Houston Post, "and as it is my custom to make that belt at least twice every year it comes easy for me to note the progress.

"No man who has not visited it in recent months can even surmise the great change worked by the automobile. Why, the latter has now brought points more than a hundred miles distant from the railways into the closest touch with civilization. What used to be days of travel between distant ranches and railway stations is now merely a matter of a very few hours.

"Nearly all the ranchmen own their automobiles, and you can see them skimming the broad prairie in every direction, at times frightening the jack rabbits and the coyotes and striking consternation to the hearts of hoot owls and rattlesnakes.

"With the passing of the cowboy has almost come the passing of the cow pony, too, for on several big ranches I actually saw men rounding up the herds in automobiles."

CAT A BIRD'S CHIEF ENEMY.

Professor Hodge of Clark University Urges Feline Extermination.

Professor Clifton F. Hodge, biologist at Clark university in Worcester, Mass., has come out urging the extermination of all cats by municipalities, declaring they are the worst existing enemy of bird life, says a Worcester dispatch to the New York Tribune.

"This has become a matter of national consequence," says Professor Hodge, "and demands the attention of cities as well as of people in the country. I have given much attention to this subject, and I am firmly convinced the cat is the worst enemy the bird has. Not excepting the severities of winter, scourges of disease that might prevail in bird families and all other enemies of bird life combined, the cat is the arch fiend of them all and stands at the head of the list as a destroyer of bird life. We need the German method of cat traps like those that in one year killed 30,000 cats in Hamburg."

The World's Finest Hospital.

In Mexico City a new hospital has recently been completed which has no rival in the world today, says the Metropolitan Magazine. It is built on the French detached plan and consists of thirty-five buildings, each fifty feet apart, built on the most modern and approved sanitary lines, with a magnificent operating theater and a complete system of isolated wards for all infectious diseases.

Man of Many Attainments.

Ing Cowley, editor of the Cowgill Chief, is now a rural route carrier and is in love with his job, says the Kansas City Journal. Cowley is editor of a newspaper, physician, farms some, is a member of the pension board, secretary of the county Republican committee, town poet, rural carrier and several more things.

Gold Finders Now Use Autos.

As horses are too slow for the gold finders in the west, an automobile seating fifteen passengers has been put in operation between Bull Frog and Las Vegas, one of the new mining towns in California. It covers the 130 miles of bad roadway about four times as fast as was ever done by horse drawn stages.

A Linguistic Bird.

A bird which can talk in two languages and whose repertory consists of seventeen phrases is the latest addition to the London zoological gardens. The bird belongs to a species known as the larger hill mynah, which flourishes in northern India. Three of its phrases are in an Indian dialect and the rest in English.

An Automobile Club For China.

Court officials in China now have an automobile garage with some fifteen or twenty machines that are handled by native chauffeurs. As might be expected, the Automobile club has been formed, with headquarters in Shanghai. It already boasts of twenty-five members.

THE PUBLIC IS STILL CREDULOUS

Wall street has not a monopoly of ingenuity and audacity in matters of finance. If it had the People's United States bank, the first mail order bank in the world, would have started there instead of in St. Louis. Wall street is not fruitful in new ideas. It is getting to be old foggyish in its methods of humbugging the people. It spreads the same nets in the sight of birds which are getting a little wary. It baits its traps with the same rank old prospectuses, and is surprised that it gets so little game. It is not a fertile imagination.

Mr. E. G. Lewis of St. Louis appealed to the inexhaustible faith and trust of the public in a novel way. He invited the subscribers to his magazines to subscribe to the stock of a bank whose attractive features were interestingly described to them. They knew little of banking, but they had an impression that the business was a profitable one. They knew little of Mr. Lewis beyond the fact that he published some magazines they liked to read. Of his ability as a banker they knew nothing.

Mr. Lewis assured his readers that they had been "absolutely at the mercy of a gang of unscrupulous scoundrels who desired to float stock in fictitious and fraudulent propositions," but that the institution he was founding would protect them against those scoundrels. They appreciated so fully his interest in their welfare that they intrusted to him for the purchase of stock or for deposit two and a quarter millions of dollars. Of that amount he borrowed for his own use, or that of companies in which he is interested, $904,000. Part of the money has gone into a real estate development scheme which does not promise to be profitable.

It was the wish of the enterprising Mr. Lewis to sell $5,000,000 worth of stock. Perhaps he would have succeeded if the postoffice department had not intervened with a fraud order. That kind of unfeeling order has put a stop to many an ingenious scheme. The bank has been put in the hands of a receiver, and Mr. Lewis will be urgently requested to repay what he borrowed from it. Probably the subscribers to the stock will make a grand consolidated demand for the immediate return of their money.

No doubt there are persons who are asking themselves angrily why they did not think of the mail order bank scheme. They will do the next best thing. After the present excitement has blown over they will try the trick on the public in a slightly modified form. Postoffice inspectors must be on the lookout presently for seductive advertisements of new style banks whose stock is offered on attractive terms by persons whose only aim is to protect the public against "unscrupulous scoundrels."—Chicago Tribune.

TAFT AND ROOT.

The president's cabinet will include, a few days hence, two men who are likely to be leaders in the race for his great office in 1908. A third candidate in the person of Leslie M Shaw, secretary of the treasury, may command the vote of Iowa as a favorite son.

William Howard Taft of Ohio and Elihu Root of New York by mental force, by past achievements and by present opportunity, are marked today as the two most striking personalities which will come before the next Republican convention for consideration. The situation is without precedent. Two cabinet officers are selected by the logic of politics as the principal rivals for the presidency nearly four years before the election.

Unless signs fail Elihu Root, supported by the great financial interests of New York, will go into the convention with the delegates of his own state, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut and possibly Pennsylvania behind him.

There will be several candidates west of the Alleghanies. Taft is the logical candidate of Ohio. Illinois may have a favorite son. The vice president will probably be the choice of Indiana. Iowa and Wisconsin may nominate Shaw and La Follette. But Michigan and Minnesota will not have serious candidates. Neither will the South or the states west of the Mississippi, except Iowa.

Political prophecy is as unprofitable as political speculation is fascinating. We would be so bold as to foretell the nominee of the next Republican convention if——

1—We knew who would get the 200 and odd southern delegates.

2—Or what the favorite sons of the Middle West would do to defeat the candidate of New York.

3—Or what chance may enable Taft and Root to do during the next three years.

4—On their action the votes of the coast and northwestern states will depend.

There appeared yesterday morning an absurd yarn that the president would support Root. He is as likely to be nominated himself.

In 1908 the people will nominate the Republican candidate, possibly assisted by other able politicians than Theodore Roosevelt.—Cleveland Leader.

A NEW OFFICE AT THE FAIRGROUND

May Be Constructed by Agricultural Society.

The executive committee of the Marion County Agricultural society is considering the advisability of constructing a new office and ticket gate at the fairground.

If the present plans are carried out a one-story building, with a fancy shingle roof will be constructed at the place where the old house, which is now used for an office, stands. The old building will be sold. The purchase of turnstiles to be used at the gates is also being considered. These matters will be taken up by the board at the next regular meeting.

MRS. J. W. KENNEDY SUFFERS INJURY

She Runs a Needle Into Her Hand While Washing.

Mrs. J. W. Kennedy of five miles east of the city, suffered a painful accident Monday noon. Mrs. Kennedy was engaged in washing when she ran a long needle, concealed in an article of clothing, two inches into her right hand, at the base of the thumb. The needle was imbedded in the bone, and Mrs. Kennedy was brought to the hospital in this city, where an x-ray examination was made by Dr. Chisholm, after which the needle was removed. Mrs. Kennedy returned to her home Monday afternoon.

A Good Sign.

It is a good sign when the teachers of the country and those engaged in christian effort can go to the president and his cabinet, not primarily to give support, but to get inspiration.—Columbus Dispatch.

The Hopeful Telegram.

Secretary Bonaparte believes that it is possible for politics and religion to mix. It is to be hoped that the member of the cabinet will be able to carry this theory into practice.—Youngstown Telegram.

Awful Example.

Elijah Dowie says he is going to spend $200,000 on an invasion of France. Has he forgotten that Jimmy Hyde started off by invading France?—Mansfield News.

DON HAMILTON BADLY INJURED

Viciously Assaulted by Strikers in Chicago.

SEVERELY BEATEN WITH "BLACKJACKS"

Is Serving as a Guard on a Wells Fargo Express Wagon When He Is Set Upon by a Crowd of Ruffians—Is Bruised About the Head and Body—Other Injuries.

Don Hamilton, who has been serving as a guard on a Wells Fargo express wagon during the strike trouble at Chicago, was the victim of a vicious assault of strikers last Friday and is now confined to his rooms as the result of it.

According to the story told by a party who came down from Chicago, Monday, the young man was attending to his duties when he was set upon by a crowd of ruffians and was severely beaten with "black-jacks."

In addition to numerous bruises about his head and body he received an injury to his left leg which will make it impossible for him to resume his duties for some time.

OBITUARY.

Frank H. Sorrick was born and raised near Marion, Ohio, and died at his home in Winchester, Tennessee, of pneumonia, after four days' suffering, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr Sorrick was well known in Marion county and leaves many friends and relatives who will be grieved to hear of his death. He leaves a wife and five grown children in Tennessee and two sisters in Marion, Mrs A. B. Allen of east Church street and Mrs. Jacob Higgins of Elm street, and many other relatives to mourn the loss of a good husband, an indulgent father and kind brother. Mr. Sorrick was a veteran of the civil war, having enlisted in B company, Sixty-Fourth O. V. I., October, 1861, and served during the war. His many comrades will feel sad to hear of his death.

DEPEW'S BOOM TOWN

Community Near Buffalo Where Equitable Lost $200,000.

GIGANTIC REAL ESTATE OPERATION

History of Improvement Company to Which Equitable Life Society Was a Liberal Lender—Scheme Conducted in High Finance Style—Senator's Name Heads List of Stockholders Consenting to Loan of $300,000.

The Depew Improvement company, which obtained $250,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance society upon a mortgage that has resulted in an apparent loss to the society of over $200,000, is now in the hands of a receiver, says a special dispatch from Buffalo to the New York World. A train of victims stretching behind it tells the story of a gigantic real estate operation conducted on the principles of high finance.

Chauncey M. Depew, who, when examined by Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, said that he did not advise the Equitable loan of $250,000 to the improvement company, heads the list of those who signed as stockholders the certificate of consent to the mortgage filed in the county clerk's office of Erie county on Jan. 17, 1898. Mr. Depew's name appears also at the head of the signatures to annual reports of the improvement company.

The history of this company is one of financial deals arising from the overcapitalization and efforts of a few insiders to unload at the expense of friends and credulous business men. Some of the most prominent residents of Buffalo were caught in the game.

The Depew Improvement company was organized in 1892 with a capital of $1,500,000. It bought a large tract of land, since called Depew, about twelve miles east of Buffalo. The prime movers in the deal were the late Walter S. Webb and Charles A. Gould of New York and John A. Spoor of Chicago. They had the controlling stock, and the remainder of it was sold to leading business men of Buffalo. Among them were John L. Williams, John J. Albright, who became president of the company and who was recently named by the Ryan trustees of the Equitable as director in that society for the policy holders; the late Erasmus G. Warren, Henry W. Box, George Urban, Jr., James A. Roberts, Charles E. Clark and William H. Orcutt.

In 1897, when the improvement company had been reduced by the hard times of the early nineties to severe straits, Webb figured out a plan of unloading the stock. New blood was injected into the concern. A thousand shares of stock were sold to Depew, 1,333 to H. McK. Twombly, 2,000 to John Jacob Astor, 1,547 to W. Seward Webb. Gould reduced his holdings to 1,050 shares, Spoor to 616 and H. Walter Webb to 1,114. Harriman & Co. had 200 shares and the Depew Improvement company 300.

No sooner had these New York financiers been brought into the deal than the Depew Improvement company decided to borrow a sum not exceeding $300,000. The certificate of consent filed in the county clerk's office at Buffalo reads as follows:

"We stockholders do hereby consent that the company may borrow money not to exceed $300,000 at 6 per cent and may issue therefor its bonds, promissory notes or other evidence of debt, and that it may secure said loan by mortgaging its real property, together with the improvements thereon."

The names signed to this certificate are: Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, W. Seward Webb, John Jacob Astor, H Walter Webb, H. C. Duval, M. T. Cowperthwaite, Henry W. Box, Wilson S. Bissell, estate of John L. Williams, George Urban, Jr., Harriman & Co., Charles A. Gould, Daniel O'Day, Depew Improvement company and John A. Spoor. The total number of shares of stock owned by these men was 10,123.

The company succeeded in obtaining a loan of $250,000 from the Equitable Life. It gave in return for this sum a mortgage on property valued by the state insurance department at $150,000. It was understood by the Buffalo stockholders in the Depew company that the mortgage was guaranteed by Mr. Depew and other New York stockholders. Both as a stockholder in the company and as director of the Equitable Mr. Depew had passed favorably on the mortgage.

The improvement company, instead of improving, went from bad to worse, and it became impossible to get enough stockholders together to do business. Mr. Depew, it is said, was one of the few men in the concern who would even discuss its condition. About two or three years ago an attempt was made to assess the stockholders 40 per cent on their stock, in order to straighten out the company's affairs, but very few of the stockholders came up with the money.

The Equitable Life was finally forced to foreclose on its mortgage and put the improvement company in the hands of a receiver. The property was bid in by the Equitable for $50,000, which meant a loss of over $200,000. Henry W. Box, who in 1897 was vice president of the company and who had general charge of the laying out of the new village of Depew, in a recent interview freely criticised the financial management of the company. He said:

"Walter Webb, General Superintendent Spoor, of the Wagner Palace Car company, and Charles A. Gould, of the Gould Coupling company, were the first manipulators of the company and the purchasers of the property. The tract covered about 1,000 acres, and the capital was placed at $1,500,000—far too great a sum. The management of the company was an outrage. The trouble all the way through was really bad management. After Walter Webb had brought into the company Mr. Depew, John Jacob Astor and other New York financiers, high salaried men were employed, at an aggregate expense of $20,000 a year. Mingel, the general manager, received $15,000 a year. This expense lasted during several years, when you couldn't give away anything in the form of real estate.

"The bottom finally dropped out of the scheme and the company went into the hands of a receiver. An assessment of 40 per cent was levied on the stock about two years ago to pay off the mortgage that had been given to the Equitable."

"What became of that money? The mortgage wasn't paid off."

"Well," replied Mr. Box, "most of us refused to stand for the assessment. Several stockholders paid, however. I know that, for they told me so. At the time the loan was made it was, in my opinion, a good one. The property on which the mortgage was given was fully worth the amount of the mortgage. I believe it was worth double that sum.

"Mr Depew from his first connection with the company was sincerely desirous, I believe, of making it a success. He borrowed money and pledged his individual security. He was the only man I could ever find willing to talk about it. The largeness of the deal and the men interested in it, it was thought, would carry it through."

In referring to the interest of the New York Central Railroad company in the village of Depew, Mr. Box said:

"The improvement company turned over to the Central for locomotive works 100 acres at less than cost. Webb insisted on that. The effort to bring the Merchants' Dispatch car shops to Depew failed. The New York Central, which controls the stock of the company, had committed itself to Rochester, and that handicapped the improvement company.

"Aside from the Central locomotive works, the Gould concerns are the only big industries in Depew village. There are the Gould Coupling company, the Gould Storage Battery company, the Gould Axle Forge company and the Gould Steel plant. Other concerns there are the Railway Steel Spring company and the Magnus Metal company. The American Car and Foundry company closed three years ago."

President Michael J. Garry, of the village, said:

"There is no reason why the Depew Improvement company should be in such a bad way, but I understand that the directors got into a mixup among themselves. Considering things, conditions here are prosperous. We have about 3,700 residents and about 800 dwelling houses. We need more of them, for people can't get a house now unless they buy one."

Depew has all the characteristics of a boom town. The houses are scattered, street are laid out and paved and there are a lot of shops. There are waterworks and electric power, and a street car line which runs to Buffalo. In the boom days several wealthy residents of Buffalo built homes in Depew. In reports filed with the county clerk the improvement company stated that its assets amounted to at least $100,000 and that its debts did not exceed $300,000, exclusive of liability on its capital stock.

IMPROVING MANCHURIA.

How Japanese Example to the Chinese Proves Very Beneficial.

The Chicago News correspondent with General Nogi's army in Manchuria cables as follows:

"Among other measures for the regeneration of Manchuria adopted by Oyama is the quartering of Japanese soldiers in almost every native house throughout the thousands of square miles of territory now held by the mikado's men. These soldiers set the population an example of personal cleanliness and order that is highly beneficial. The opportunity for personal observation of this new manner of life is already benefiting the Chinese, who are beginning to copy the habits of their guests.

"Hygienic methods have been introduced into the villages, the streets are cleaned regularly, public amusements have been inaugurated, public gardens and parks have been established and those already existing improved. Large numbers of Manchurians have been taken into the service of the postal department, and mails are now regularly distributed. This latter innovation is a landmark in the social development of Manchuria."

Camping Out.

A quiet camp, by spreading branches shaded,
A purling stream thereby, containing fish.
That combination has all others faded;
No more than that the heart of man could wish.
I tell you, when we get some settled weather—
We'll have some pretty soon, I have no doubt—
I want to cut out business altogether
And have a solid month of camping out.

I'm longing for some pleasant little haven,
Where I can lounge in an old flannel shirt.
A brier pipe stuck in my face unshaven,
And get my fill of sunshine, air and dirt.
I want to feel my appetite returning,
I want to sleep ten hours or the reabout;
For nature and simplicity I'm yearning,
I want a solid month of camping out.

But when I go I'll have a heavy shipment,
A full supply of canned and bottled goods;
A tent, a cook, an up to date equipment;
I know the tender mercies of the woods.
You don't catch me in summer weather feeless;
I want the proper sauces for my trout.
The simple life I count a blessing priceless,
But I want comfort when I'm camping out.
—Chicago News.

A VIEW OF SAKHALIN

First Russian Land Seized by the Japanese.

WHY IT WILL BE VALUABLE.

As Nipponites Are Great Fish Eaters, the Island, Which Is Probably the World's Finest Fishing Ground, Will Be Greatly Prized—Extremely Rich In Coal.

Sakhalin is the first territory actually forming part of the Russian empire, which has been occupied by the Japanese since the war in the far east began, says the New York Times.

The island, geographically, is part of the Japanese group. For other reasons the Japanese regard it as legitimately theirs. Its aborigines are the Ainus, the same people as the aborigines of Japan, and Japan actually regarded the southern part of the island as hers until the year 1875, when, in the language of the histories, it was "acquired" by Russia in exchange for some of the southern Kurile islands. In reality the exchange was forced upon Japan against her will, and it has been almost as great a grievance against Russia as the events of twenty years afterward, when Russia deprived Japan of the fruit of her victory over China and took that fruit herself.

What Russia has done with Sakhalin is well known. She has turned it into a penal settlement, which is probably now the most terrible in the world. Ghastly accounts of the condition of the convicts in the island have been printed in American newspapers. In the living death which is theirs they become more like wild beasts than human beings, and the slightest carelessness on the part of the guards is certain to result in bloodshed. It is understood that some of the convicts have recently been made to join the Russian army in Manchuria by means of promises of freedom when the war is over.

What Japan will do with Sakhalin, which of course she will demand as one of the peace conditions, is fairly evident. In the first place, the island is probably the finest fishing ground in the world, and, as the Japanese eat more fish than any other people on the globe, the territory will be of immense value to them for this reason alone.

But Sakhalin is also extremely rich in coal and, it is believed, in gold and other metals. Neither the climatic condition of the island nor its soil is suited for agriculture, but almost its entire surface is covered with forests, chiefly coniferous, and these will doubtless be used by the Japanese for extensive lumbering operations.

The acquisition of the island will add a large area to the Japanese empire. There are 29,000 square miles of land in Sakhalin, and the population at present is less than one person to a square mile. The surface is largely mountainous, the elevations extending even to the sea. The western coast for the most part presents the appearance of a steep wall, varying in height from 100 to 200 feet, and is practically without indentation. The eastern coast is almost as precipitous as the western, but is more indented and forms a number of lagoons.

In the northern part of the island there are three mountain ranges, two running along the coasts and the other down the middle. They vary in altitude from 1,500 to 3,000 feet and are all densely wooded. In the south another mountain range runs along the eastern coast, and a third covers the southeastern part of the island.

The climate varies in different parts of the island, but is mostly very severe. The snow occasionally reaches a depth of seven feet.

The principal Russian settlements are Alexandrovsk, the seat of the administration; Rykovskoie, Korsakovsk and Muravievski.

AUTO ON DINNER TABLE.

Novel Decoration at a Farewell Feast to a Tourist.

Nowhere else in the United States is the craze for dinner table decorations carried to such an extent as in New York. Men who can afford such luxuries will pay almost any price for a new idea, says the New York Press.

In a fashionable Fifth avenue restaurant in New York the other night fourteen friends of a member of the Automobile Club of America were giving him a farewell feast before he started on an auto trip through southern Europe. In the center of the table was a touring automobile made of steel wire covered with roses. The wheels were made of blue satin and yellow velvet. A wax chauffeur with pink satin goggles sat in the box seat.

Electric headlights shed their glow upon the tablecloth. An artificial fan kept streamers of ribbons flowing behind so as to give the impression that the chauffeur was scorching beyond speed limit. Every little while the host pressed a bulb beneath his feet and blew a horn. The menus were in the shape of auto touring coats.

Freak Religion In Maine.

A new freak religion has appeared in the hamlet of Lagrange, Me., on the line of the Bangor and Aroostook railroad, and in its wake have come a series of disturbances involving the arrest of prominent residents of the place for attempted assault upon members of the new cult, says a Bangor dispatch to the New York Tribune. The latter are called the Holiests, and they are now going about armed in fear of lynchings, tar and feathers and other violence from the [illegible]. Free love is said to be one of [illegible] tenets.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GOOD TALENT IS SECURED

For the German M. E. Church Concert, July 28.

A PROGRAM OF RARE EXCELLENCE

Two of Those Who Will Contribute Are Professional Soloists, Whose Concerts Are Attracting Much Attention—A Fine Musical Treat Is Promised Music Lovers.

The people of the German M. E. church have arranged for a concert to be given by excellent artists in the Epworth M. E. church, which the pastor and the trustees of that church have kindly promised them for the occasion, Friday evening, July 28. They have been very fortunate in securing the best of talent to give the concert.

The program will be given by four professional musicians, two of whom spent several years studying in Germany under the best masters. Professor S. T. Schroetter, director of the German Wallace college school of music at Berea, Ohio, who spent years studying in Berlin, is an artist whose concert work has been attracting much attention. His playing is intellectual, full of temperament, and sympathetic, and always wins admiration and the highest appreciation. Mr. Schroetter will play on both the piano and pipe organ. Mr. Henri A. Weller, violinist of Canton, Ohio, who will take part, is an exceptionally fine violinist. He has, for several years, been first violinist in the Toledo Symphony orchestra and has been doing much concert work. There is no doubt that he is among the best artists Marion audiences have had the privilege of hearing.

Miss Louise Freyhofer, professor of music in the Michigan state agricultural college, will play several piano numbers. She has studied with Jedliczka in the Stern conservatory in Berlin, and her friends say that her playing, revealing the soul of the player, speaks to the heart of the listener.

Miss Lill Dehoff, contralto, also of the Wallace college school of music, has a full, rich, pleasing voice; she has taken the solo parts in oratorios at several times with pronounced success. At present she is soloist in one of the large Euclid avenue churches in Cleveland.

With this excellent talent to give the program, there is no doubt that a splendid concert will be given the Marion public. And this will be an opportunity for lovers of music to enjoy a rare treat.

C. E. Buerkle, pastor.

THE SOLDIER BOYS DEPART FOR NEWARK

Leave This City at 8 O'Clock Sunday Morning.

Meet Other Companies of the Fourth Regiment at Columbus—An Excellent Sunday Dinner—The Feature of the Annual Camp.

The members of D company, in command of Captain Evans and Lieutenants Sifritt and Metzgar, left Sunday morning at 8 o'clock over the Pennsylvania for Columbus, where they joined the nine other companies of the Fourth regiment, and left that city at 10 o'clock for Newark for the annual camp, which will continue until next Sunday.

The company from this city consisted of forty-two members, who are well drilled, and expect to make an excellent showing while in camp. Many of the boys spent Saturday night at the armory in order to be better prepared for the early start.

The feature of the camp will be the target practice for the purpose of qualifying for the state shoot.

The companies of the regiment reached the camping grounds shortly after noon, Sunday, and the camp was put in shape by members of the advance squad.

The noon rations of Sunday consisted of numerous seasonable dainties and substantials, but the remaining meals at camp will consist mainly of regular army rations. The camp presented a fine appearance, Sunday, and was visited by several thousand persons during the day.

Belle Isle, August 1. 197-e-t3&wk

FILES PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY

A. O. Jennings, Who Closes Store on North Main Street.

A. O. Jennings, who closed his notion store on north Main street, Saturday, Monday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court in Toledo. The petition places his assets at $2,700 and his liabilities at $3,405.03.

Belle Isle, August 1. 197-e-t3&wk

EXPERIENCE WITH A KICKING HORSE

Is Driven by Employe of the Lundergan Store.

A young man in the employ of T. F. Lundergan had an exciting experience Monday with a kicking horse. He was driving west on Church street near the Masonic temple, when the horse began kicking. It finally upset the buggy in front of the Key blacksmith shop. The dashboard was torn off and the wheels of the vehicle were badly damaged. The horse continued its antics until the buggy was turned right side up and the driver then started with the remnants of the vehicle back to the Lundergan store. Just in front of the postoffice the horse shied and dashed upon the sidewalk, the shaft of the buggy striking one of the large plate glass windows, but not breaking it.

SUNDAY GAME OF BALL AT CALEDONIA

It Is Played Before a Large Crowd of Rooters.

The Caledonia ball team succeeded in defeating a local team at that place Sunday afternoon before a large crowd of rooters. The locals claim that the score was twelve to four, while the Caledonians claim it was thirty to twelve. The game was full of excitement. Malloy and Ballinger of the Marion team were stars with the stick, each getting five hits out of five times at the bat.

The batteries for the two teams were Hess of Martel and Anderson for Marion and Gallaher and Mathison of DeGraff for Caledonia.

THE SEQUEL TO DAMAGE SUIT

Petition Is Filed by Leopold Burckhardt, Jr.

WANTS DIVORCE FROM HIS WIFE

She Recently Begins Damage Proceedings Against Burckhardt, Sr., and Others, Charged With Spiriting Her Husband Away and Alienating His Affections.

Following from Monday's Cincinnati Enquirer will be of interest to many in this city, where Leopold Burckhardt, Jr., his father, mother and brother, Harry, are so well known, from frequent visits with relatives here:

A sequel to the sensational suit for $100,000 damages filed on August 8 by Emma L. Burckhardt against Leopold Burckhardt, Sr., his wife and son, Harry, developed in the common pleas court yesterday, when Leopold Burckhardt, Jr., filed suit against Emma L. Burckhardt for divorce.

Her chief allegation in the damage suit was that the defendants spirited her husband away and alienated his affections. She further asserted that her husband had lived with her until he disappeared, and she was not allowed to see him afterward. They denied her charges, claiming he left her of his own accord and that they were not conversant with the circumstances. Useless efforts were made to locate Burckhardt by Attorneys Shay and Cogan. Yesterday the husband filed his divorce suit. He alleges that from the first of February last until last Saturday she has been unfaithful to him and has been living in a house of ill repute on Fifteenth street, Kansas City, Missouri. Albert Bettinger is his attorney, and he says that his client has been in this city at different times since he and his wife separated last August. He has been traveling most of the time. As to the charge against the wife, Mr. Bettinger says they have the proof as to its truth.

WORK ON THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH

The Entire Foundation Is Now Completed.

Work on the new Baptist church on south Main street is progressing nicely, the entire foundation having been completed last week. A force of ten stone-masons, who have been working, preparing the stone for immediately above the grade, have commenced the work on the upper stone.

A large force of laborers is at work and it is the intention of the contractors to rush the work as fast as possible.

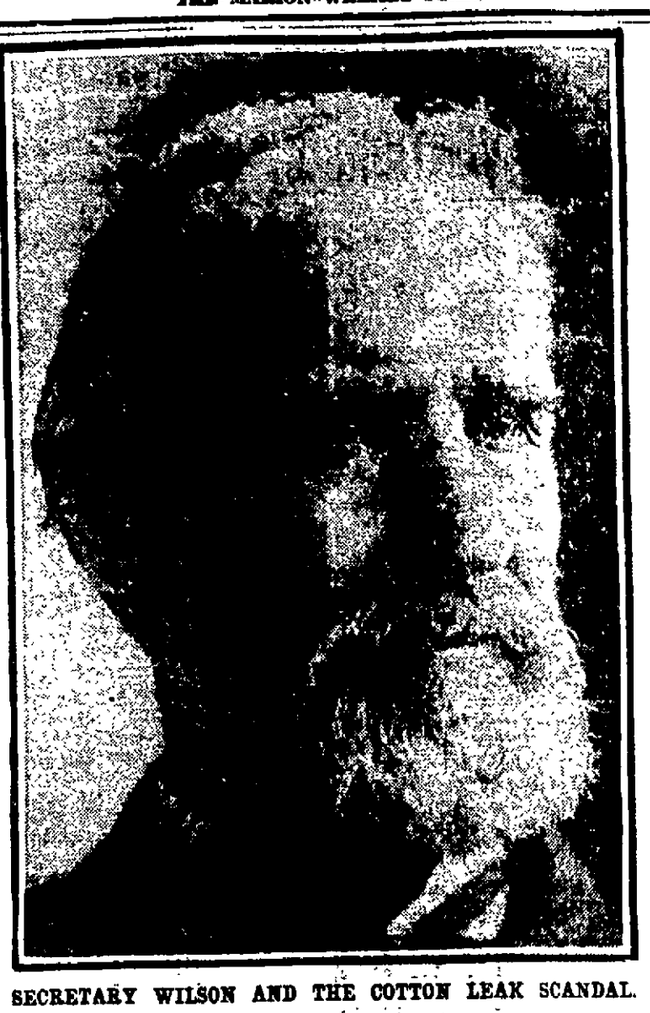
FROM A TUMOR ON THE BRAIN

Wesley Stull Passes Away Monday Evening.

Wesley Stull, about forty-five years of age, died Monday evening at 6:30 at his home on Oak street. For about five months Mr. Stull had suffered from a tumor on the brain, which ultimately caused his death.

A wife and son survive him. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence and the remains were interred in Marion cemetery.

Belle Isle, August 1. 197-e-t3&wk



SECRETARY WILSON AND THE COTTON LEAK SCANDAL.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture of the United States, is very much in the public eye just now by reason of the scandal connected with the leak in the cotton crop report of the department. By obtaining inside information in advance of the general public numbers of speculators were enabled to win small fortunes in a few days. The investigation which Secretary Wilson has set on foot bids fair to reveal conditions the existence of which in the agricultural department has not even been suspected.

Marion Can Cheaply Secure Two Lakes.

J. W. Scott, who has had wide experience throughout the city and county in making surveys and is thoroughly acquainted with the contour of the ground surrounding the city, has called attention to the fact that Marion can easily remove the single objection to the city as a residence place, the fact that Marion is without stream or lake; also that Marion has nothing but water heavily saturated with lime to offer manufacturing establishments where steam is used as the motive power.

In making surveys about two miles, or perhaps a trifle less, southwest of the city, the engineer found that on the farm of Philip Bauer, near where what is familiar to every resident of the city as "the mud house," there is an ideal location for an artificial reservoir, which in its cost of construction would be well within the reasonable limits of the public purse. In fact, the site affords position for two reservoirs or lakes, the lakes to cover as a whole twenty acres.

So far as the cost of construction is concerned the chief item would be the price of the land. Aside from this, it would be only necessary to elevate the Green Camp pike some twenty feet for a distance of some 350 or 400 feet, the pike to serve as a dam. The surveys made show that the reservoirs formed by this dam are the natural outlet for many water courses and the filling of the acres with water would only be a matter of a short time. On the other hand, the reservoirs would be filled with surface water well calculated for the generation of steam, an ideal supply for railroads and manufacturing plants. The location mentioned is the only one available for such purposes and is thought by many to fill every requirement in the way of water for the pleasure and business of the city.

UNION SERVICES HELD AT PROSPECT

Rev. Mr. Hartshorn Delivers a Very Interesting Sermon.

Union services were held Sunday evening at the Reformed church at Prospect. Rev. Mr. Hatshorn of Lewis Center, who had exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. Halliday, delivered an interesting sermon. Mrs. Grace Smith McKenzie of Joplin, Missouri; Mrs. John Walker of Prospect and Misses Emma and Olive Smith of Delaware rendered several enjoyable vocal selections.

INCORPORATED AT THE CAPITAL CITY

The Western Roofing and Manufacturing Company.

Columbus, O., July 15.—[Special]—The Western Roofing and Manufacturing company of Marion, with an authorized capital stock of $105,000, has been incorporated by W. E. Scofield, P. Kelly, M. Strelitz, M. L. Dumble and C. C. Stoltz.

Blackberries for Canning.

We have contracted for one of the finest crops of blackberries in Erie county, and are now in position to name price in any quantity. We advise you to leave your orders at once as the demand will be heavy.

8-wk-t3-194-t2 J. W. Thew.

HILL INDICTED FOR GRAFTING

Holds a Lucrative Position in Philadelphia.

Is Engineer Who Designs and Constructs the Sanitary Sewer System of This City—One of Most Capable Engineers in Country.

A special despatch from Philadelphia states that John W. Hill, former head of the filteration bureau of that city, a position paying $17,000 per year, has been indicted for grafting in connection with water contracts.

Hill will be remembered as the engineer who designed and constructed the sanitary sewage system of this city. His plans have been followed in the construction of all sewers laid here since the main system was built. At the time his work was done here, Hill had an office at Cincinnati, and was regarded as one of the most capable sewage engineers in the country.

Congenial, and a good fellow in every sense, he formed a very extensive acquaintance throughout the city during his stay here.

ORDER IT HERE

Sewer Pipe and all kinds of cement. Delivered anywhere promptly. Both phones.

THE OHIO MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

The Marion County Bank Company,

Marion, Ohio.

Capital Paid Up, $250,000.00.

Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking, within the limits of safety. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and the world. Also bank money orders, no fee charged for small amounts. See our new safety deposit boxes for valuable papers, free to customers.

Interest paid on savings deposits. Call and investigate our savings department.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

George D. Copeland, W. S. Fisher, George B. Christian, Sr., Henry Ackerman, J. O. Leffler, James P. Reed, Henry True, President, Chas. C. Fisher, V.Pres. W. H. Schaffner, Cash'r

ARE FLEECED OUT OF VARIOUS SUMS

Marion Citizens Who Purchase Lottery Tickets.

Are Sold Here by Agents of the Columbus Fakirs Whose Scheme Was Recently Unearthed by Detectives—Some Particulars.

A large number of the citizens of this city have been fleeced out of various sums of money by the fake lottery, which was unearthed at Columbus Saturday, and of which an account appears in the telegraphic columns of the Star. The tickets were at one time handled in this city, and were sold in large numbers to many citizens. About two months ago the agency in this city was given up, and an agent from Columbus came up with the intention of establishing another agency with the result, that after several persons had handled the tickets, they were returned to Columbus, as the local agent's efforts to sell them were not very successful. Up until several months ago the sale of the tickets in this city of the fake lottery was quite large.

MERCHANTS DEFEAT REGULAR BALL TEAM

Exciting Game of Ball Played at Caledonia Monday.

The regular ball team and the merchants' team of Caledonia played an exciting game of ball, Monday afternoon, before a large and enthusiastic crowd at the ball park in that village. The game was exciting from start to finish, there being a great deal of friendly rivalry between the two teams. The merchants were victorious by a score of seventeen to fourteen.

Mathison of DeGraff was in the box for the merchants, while Ballinger did the catching. Mathison of Caledonia and Crowley did the battery stunt for the regular team.

DOES THIS SUIT YOU?

Flocken's Drug Store, the enterprising Druggists of Marion, are having such a large run on "HINDIPO," the new Kidney Cure and Nerve Tonic, and hear it so highly praised that they now offer to guarantee it in every case to cure all forms of Kidney Troubles and Nervous Disorders.

They pay for it if it does not give you entire satisfaction.

If you use it, it is their risk, not yours. A 50-cent box sent by mail under positive guarantee.

Fake Unearthed.

Columbus, O., July 17.—The rooms of the Art Advertising company in this city were raided by detectives, who believe they have unearthed a lottery swindle of large proportions. Following the raid, W. A. Inskeep, former member of the board of education, was placed under arrest. Other arrests will follow.

The lottery was run as the San Luis Loan and Investment company. Under the name of the advertising company, Inskeep, who also operated under the name of Williams, conducted a small printing office on the third floor of the old building at 16½ East Town street. Here the lottery tickets were printed, and it is believed the alleged monthly "drawings" were conducted there also.

There was a great lot of correspondence from agents in various parts of the state and adjoining states. In the letters the tickets were always referred to as "bonds," "shares" or "loans."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-t-52

The company is a stockholding corporation authorized by the Ohio corporation laws. The interests of the company are not local, for it has no connection with any Marion industrial enterprise.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Mention this paper.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS

County Auditor's Office of Marion County, Ohio, July 6, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received by, and at the office of, the county commissioners of said county, until Monday, August 7, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary to the erection, construction and completion of a new steel bridge superstructure to be erected over Scioto river at the site and in place of what is known as or called "Newman Bridge," on the road from Marion to Richwood, at or near the southwest corner of Pleasant township, in said county, on the line of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Electric railroad, and about three (3) miles north of the village of Prospect, in said county, to consist of one span of one hundred and eighty-eight (188) feet extreme length, single track, width clear roadway sixteen feet, to be built according to plans and specifications to be furnished by the bidder.

Bidders must furnish a clearly made out strain-sheet of their design, with the data on which it was computed, and showing the areas of materials proposed to be given to each part.

All proposals should be accompanied with plans and specifications showing and setting forth the nature, quality and size of the materials to be used in the erection of such bridge superstructure, the strength of the structure when completed, and also whether there is any patent right on the proposed plan, or on any, and if any, what part thereof; and also for a floor system of not less than two and one-half inch oak plank, and also for creosote block floor system, or any other equally as good. Said bridge superstructure is estimated to cost, including a complete floor system, the sum of ten thousand, five hundred dollars ($10,500.00).

Bidders are requested to be present at the above specified time and place, when all proposals will be publicly opened, read and examined, and an award of the contract made at that time, or at such time to which the consideration of said bids may be duly adjourned as provided by law.

Contractor will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of his contract.

No bid will be received or considered unless accompanied with a certified check for two hundred dollars ($200.00) on some bank in said county.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board of county commissioners. L. M. HIPSHER, County Auditor.

7-wk-s-t-4

Legal Notice.

The congregation of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church of Marion, Ohio, will take notice that the Most Reverend Henry Moeller, as archbishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, and Patrick Kelly, A. C. Edmondson, James F. Prendergast, John A. Schroeter, John H. Dwyer and Henry A. Schuler, as trustees of said church, have filed in the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, a petition praying for an order empowering said archbishop and said trustees to encumber by mortgage to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company of Springfield, Massachusetts, the following described real estate, held by said petitioners in trust for said church, to-wit:

Situated in the city of Marion, county of Marion and state of Ohio, and known as being lots numbers one hundred and seventy-five (175), one hundred and seventy-six (176), one hundred and seventy-seven (177), formerly numbers twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), and twenty-nine (29), in Holmes' addition to the city of Marion.

Also, lots numbers three hundred and eleven (311), three hundred and twelve (312), and three hundred and thirteen (313), formerly numbers fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58), and fifty-nine (59), in Baker's Third addition to the said city of Marion.

Also, a certain vacated alley, being known as the first alley south of George street and lying between lots numbers three hundred and twelve (312) and three hundred and thirteen (313), and being sixteen and fifty-six one-hundredths (16.56) feet in width and extending from Prospect street to the alley in the rear of said lots three hundred and twelve (312) and three hundred and thirteen (313.)

Also, a certain vacated alley known as the second alley south of George street and lying between lots three hundred and ten (310) and three hundred and eleven (311), the same being sixteen and fifty-six one-hundredths (16.56) feet in width, and extending from Prospect street to the alley in the rear of said lots three hundred and ten (310) and three hundred and eleven (311).

To secure the payment of Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars, to be borrowed of said insurance company, for use in the erection of a parochial school building upon said premises, payable upon the terms, at the times and in the amounts stated in said petition.

Said petition will be for hearing on and after the 12th day of August, 1905.

Dated July 12, 1905.

The Most Reverend Henry Moeller, Archbishop, etc., and Patrick Kelly, A. C. Edmondson, James F. Prendergast, John A. Schroeter, John H. Dwyer and Henry A. Schuler, trustees, etc., petitioners.

By Patrick J. Monahan, their attorney.

196s&wk-14

CREDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Ohio. In the matter of

A. O. JENNINGS, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy.

Creditors will take notice that the first meeting of creditors of A. O. Jennings, who was on the 17th day of July, 1905, adjudicated bankrupt, will be held at the office of the clerk of the courts, at Marion, Marion county, on the 29th day of July, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROBERT CAREY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio, July 17 1905.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of James L. Douce, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of James L. Douce, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1905.

LAWRENCE J. DOUCE, Marion, Ohio.

193-th&wk-13

VIEWS OF SAKHALIN, WHICH JAPAN HAS OCCUPIED.

From the Japanese standpoint the present war with Russia has been in most respects a matter of business—a fight for national existence. In one respect, however, sentiment has been allowed to enter, and that is with reference to the island of Sakhalin, to the north of the Japanese group. About forty years ago Russia began the work of driving Japan from Sakhalin, which was, so to speak, at the very gates of her Siberian possessions. First she forced Japan to the southern half of the island. Japan was restive, and Russia then practically told her to accept a dozen rocks near by in exchange for all claims upon Sakhalin or to fight if she did not like that arrangement. Japan was in no position to fight then; so she took the group of a dozen worthless little rocks known as the Kurile islands and got out. She has bided her time, and now that she has taken Sakhalin it is not likely that she will ever give it up, no matter what other concession she may be willing to make in the peace settlement. The capture of Sakhalin by Japan is also notable in that it is the first Russian territory occupied by the mikado's forces in the present war. Sakhalin has valuable coal deposits, and petroleum of fair quality is also found there.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A FAMOUS REMEDY

"I cured MY cough with German Syrup!"
He wrote to Dr. G. G. Green;
"An' as true as I tell you, doctor dear,
I'm feelin' finer than ever I've been!"

The poor consumptive should not be the victim of experiment, as he often is, but the moment the dread disease manifests its presence he should be given Boschee's German Syrup—a pure, non-alcoholic medicine that is made specially for the cure of consumption, and has a world-wide fame as a certain remedy for catarrh, colds, coughs, croup, sore throat and all bronchial affections in old and young. It is sold in all civilized countries, and has been famous as a consumption cure for almost half a century.

Trial bottle, 25c. Big bottle, 75c. At all druggists throughout the world.

TSCHANEN BROS.

Lippincott Bros.

Investigate

Our offerings when you are looking for bargains in Real Estate.

We Have For Sale

7 room frame dwelling west Center street, cellar, well, cistern, barn, etc.

8 room frame dwelling, Grand Ave., cellar, well, cistern, fruit.

5 room frame dwelling Bellefontaine Ave., cellar, coal house, cistern.

Lippincott Bros.

Hair Goods
Powers Millinery Shop
Uhler & Phillips Store, 2nd Floor.

A Little Talk on Eyes

A correctly built eye should not tire easily. For the eye is but a camera permanently focussed for everything from say twenty feet to infinity. Every visible thing from about twenty feet on sends rays which enter the eye easily, and without effort on your part, form its own inverted image on the back of the eye. If from inheritance, disease, blows, etc., the eye is not quite round the images slightly distorted. Then how do you see well at all? By forcing the image into shape by straining that delicate inner lens, the crystalline. Are you willing to continue such strain, until a remedy is impossible?

We prescribe Proper Glasses.

NELSON & SONS.

Citizens' Phone 319. Residence Girard Ave.
Bell, Main 118. Citizens' Phone 265.

Dr. H. J. Lower.

Office over Gem Pharmacy.
Chronic diseases a specialty. Calls made promptly day or night.
Marion, Ohio.

UNCALLED-FOR MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed at the local postoffice:

Warren Adams, David E Bennett, Willie Barnes, Berten Bair, F. W. Call, Mrs. Lucy Davis, H. Epley, Anderson Hogston, James Morral, John Nolt, Art Potter, Edward Simmons, Frank E. Shilling, 2; Louis Snook, L E. Thompson, O. Ray Wilson, George Weser, H. W. Whayman, 2; Mrs. Agnes Davis, Mrs. Lizzie M. Henry, Mrs Hannah Ingram, Miss Alice Lusch, Ella Manley, Miss Ethel O'Conner, Miss Florence Randall, Mrs. Nora Robberts, Miss Maffie Seisinger, Mrs. Gertrude Trummer, Mrs. Mary Wolfe, 2, Miss Precilla Yost.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

Frank M. Foye of Chicago is in the city for a few days' visit. His wife is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. C. Sawyer, of Pleasantville.

THE SUMMONS IS ANSWERED

Miss Emma Irmer Passes Away at Galion.

SUFFERS RELAPSE WHILE ON TRAIN

Is on Her Way to Cleveland to Undergo an Operation—Her Condition Is Such She Is Taken to Hospital at Galion, Where Death Ends Her Suffering.

Miss Emma J. Irmer died suddenly Sunday afternoon at the Galion City Hospital, death resulting from cancer of the bowels.

Miss Irmer, who had been in poor health for the last two years, came to Marion last May and was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Wiant. Monday, her condition became serious. Saturday, it was decided to remove her to a hospital in Cleveland for treatment. Leaving the city Sunday morning at 10:49, an attempt was made to make the trip.

Near Caledonia, the patient suffered a relapse, and her death followed at 2:10 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The deceased was born in this city, April 10, 1848, and resided here for many years. Some years ago, she moved to Galion, where she had from time to time made her home. She was a member of a family of ten children, but only two survive her, Mrs. C. Frank of Galion and Mrs. C. B. Caddy of Pendleton, Indiana.

The funeral service was held at the Frank home in Galion, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Hawthorne officiating. The remains arrived in Marion the same afternoon at 4:40 o'clock over the Big Four and were taken to Marion cemetery, where a brief service was held at the grave.

HOYT GAST HAS NARROW ESCAPE

His Horse Becomes Frightened and Runs Away.

Hoyt Gast, residing four miles south of Prospect, had a narrow escape from serious injury, Saturday, while driving to Prospect. His horse became frightened shortly after he left home and started to run. The horse succeeded in breaking the shafts and throwing the buggy into a ditch. Young Gast, anticipating his danger, leaped from the buggy, escaping with a few bruises and scratches. The buggy was badly damaged. The horse was badly cut about the legs and body.

SPECIAL EFFORT IS BEING MADE

To Make This Year's Fair One of Excellence.

A number of changes will be included in this year's annual fair book, which is now being compiled for the press. In many classes, where heretofore there was no third premium, one will be given.

The board is making special effort to make this year's show an excellent one and is directing every effort to procure new exhibits and arouse extraordinary interest among the exhibitors. A number of the lists have been entirely re-classified.

A NEW LECTURE BY WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Will Be Delivered at Delaware Chautauqua August 5.

William J. Bryan will lecture at the Delaware Chautauqua on the evening of August 5. His theme will be "The Prince of Peace." This is a new lecture of Mr. Bryan's, and it may be confidently asserted that it will fully sustain the theme.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS JULY 11

Frank Harper of Mount Vernon Elected Chairman.

Columbus, O., July 11.—The Democratic state central committee met here today for organization, and the selection of an executive committee to manage the campaign. Gubernatorial Candidate Pattison and his associates on the state ticket were here. The central committee carried out the harmony arrangement by a unanimous selection of Frank Harper of Mount Vernon as chairman, and J. P. Madigan of Cleveland, secretary. Harvey G. Garber was elected chairman, and W. L. Finley of Kenton, secretary of the state legislative committee this afternoon.

An Excellent Sermon.

Rev. Mr. Hartshorn of Lewis Center occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church at Prospect, Sunday, and delivered an excellent sermon. Mrs. Grace Smith McKenzie of Joplin, Missouri, rendered an enjoyable contralto selection.

Funeral Service.

The funeral of the child of Mr and Mrs. Chester Merchant was held Sunday afternoon from the residence at Owen. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Prospect.

A PICNIC HELD IN GAST'S GROVE

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Walker Nicely Entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walker of Prospect entertained their guests at a picnic in Gast's grove, Thursday evening of last week.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cummings of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mrs. Anna Smith and Emma and Alice Smith and Misses Emma and Sue Cummings of Delaware; Mrs. Grace Smith McKinsey and son, Paul, of Joplin, Missouri, and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Smith and daughter, Lavon, of Prospect.

FIRST NEW WHEAT RECEIVED JULY 14

Tests from Sixty to Sixty-One Pounds to Bushel.

The first of this season's crop of wheat received by any of the grain men in this part of the state was purchased July 11 by H. B. Coon, superintendent of the elevator at Green Camp. The wheat, raised in the vicinity of Green Camp, is excellent, both in the size of the grain and yield. Between 500 and 600 bushels were received at the elevator that day, the grain testing from sixty to sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

ARE MARRIED AT CANAL WINCHESTER

Dr. Frank L. Hedges and Miss Laura B. West.

A special from Columbus states that Dr. Frank L. Hedges of this city and Miss Laura B. West of New Straitsville were married at Canal Winchester, Thursday night, by Rev. J. P. Stahl. Immediately after the ceremony they left for Duluth and other lake ports for an extended honeymoon trip.

Dr. and Mrs. Hedges will reside in this city.

VOLLRATH IS NOMINATED

Judge of Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio.

CONVENTION HELD AT LIMA JULY 15

Is the Only Candidate—Nomination Is Made by Acclamation—Hon. James Halfhill, Republican Leader of Allen County Presides and Makes Brief Address.

Lima, July 15.—[Special.]—The Republican convention for the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio met here at 10 o'clock this morning and nominated Judge Edward Vollroth of Bucyrus for circuit judge, by acclamation. Judge Vollrath, who now occupies a seat on the circuit bench by appointment of Governor Herrick, was the only candidate, and the convention gladly accorded him the merited nomination.

Hon. James W. Halfhill, the Republican leader of Allen county, presided and spoke briefly.

Butler Discharged.

Foster Butler, arrested on complaint of Mrs. R. E. Butler, Saturday, charging him with assault and battery, was discharged, Monday by Justice H. C. Thompson, the complaint being withdrawn.

N. E. Arnold of the Mirror was elected secretary-treasurer at a meeting of Ohio Democratic editors held at Columbus July 11.

Tested and Proven

There Is a Heap of Solace in Being Able To Depend Upon a Well-Earned Reputation.

For months Marion readers have seen the constant expression of praise for Doan's Kidney Pills, and read about the good work they have done in this locality. Not another remedy ever produced such convincing proof of merit.

Mrs M. J. Garfield of 315 W. Columbia street, Marion, says: "If every sufferer from disturbances of the action of the kidneys would try Doan's Kidney Pills I am sure every one would find, as I did, that this remedy can be depended upon to cure kidney troubles. It is now five years since I had an attack of backache. At that time I was also bothered with the irregular action of the kidneys and lameness and sharp pains in the loins. I was weary and languid all day. Doan's Kidney Pills promptly freed me from these troubles and since then I have never hesitated to recommend them. In fact, I gave a testimonial in October, 1899, advising Marion people to use them. They are the finest and most reliable remedy I ever knew of for kidney trouble and backache."

For sale by Flocken's drug store and all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

A SERIES OF CONVENTIONS

Proposed Tour of Sunday-School Workers.

BEGAN IN THIS COUNTY THURSDAY

Meetings Were Held at Salem Church in Claridon Township and at Other Churches—Excellent Programs Are Arranged—Instructive and Interesting Talks.

What may be the means of revolutionizing the Sunday-school interest in Marion county is the proposed tour of state Sunday-school workers, which began in the county Thursday, July 20, when the first of a series of conventions was held at Salem church in Claridon township.

This tour, which will last twelve days, will be made by a party of five state Sunday-school workers—Rev. H. A. Dowling, Columbus; A. T. Nelson, Ashland; Rev. Ellen R. Kings, Smithville; John Brower, Chicago; Miss Bessie A. Mast, Millersburg. Each township in the county will be favored with a convention consisting of three sessions, and it is hoped by this means to stimulate interest in the Sunday-schools of the entire county.

The following program will be rendered each day:

Morning Session.

10:00 a. m.—Song service, John Brower.

10:15 a. m.—Bible study, Rev. H. A. Dowling.

10:45 a. m.—Special music.

10:50 a. m.—"The Teacher Training Lesson," A. T. Nelson.

11:15 a. m.—"Strong and Weak Points in Our County, Township, School, Class." Round table, Ellen R. King.

11:30 a. m.—Adjournment.

Afternoon Session.

1:30 p. m.—Song service, John Brower.

1:45 p. m.—Fifteen minutes with the word, pastor.

2:00 p. m.—"Organization the Basis of Effective Work," H. A. Dowling.

2:40 p. m.—Solo.

2:45 p. m.—Distribution of literature and reports.

3:00 p. m.—"Practical Primary Plans," Bessie Mast.

3:30 p. m.—"The Lesson Taught," A. T. Nelson.

4:00 p. m.—Adjournment.

Evening Session.

7:30 p. m.—Song service, John Brower.

7:45 p. m.—Special music, local choirs.

8:00 p. m.—"The Teacher Training Idea," Ellen R. King.

8:45 p. m.—"Glimpses of the Canton and Toronto Conventions," A. T. Nelson.

9:15 p. m.—"The Sum of the Whole Matter."

9:30 p. m.—Adjournment.

There is every reason to believe, county Sunday-school workers state, that Marion county can and will be made the banner county of the state, and by this proposed series of institutes the work is expected to be greatly enhanced.

The county and township officers urge every Sunday-school scholar especially, and everyone else, who may read this, to be present at as many session as possible. The instruction one will receive, they say, will more than pay for the effort, and the inspiration one will draw from the meetings will be of untold benefit in Sunday-school work. No scholar, no teacher, no superintendent, can afford to miss them.

Sunday afternoon and evening, July 30, one of the conventions will be held in the Epworth M. E. church of this city, and it is the wish of those in charge of these institutes that the several churches of the city will dispense with their regular services of the afternoon and evening, that all may be privileged to attend the Sunday-school sessions and hear the lectures of those who are making the tour, as they are all experts in their line. Be present with pencil and note book and reap the benefit that arises from attendance at the entire session.

The following were the dates as arranged.

Thursday, July 20, Salem Evangelical church, Adelaide, Claridon township. Friday, July 21, St. John's Reformed church, Richland township; Saturday, July 22, St. Joseph Reformed church, Waldo, Pleasant and Waldo townships; Sunday, July 23, Reformed church, Prospect, Prospect township; Monday, July 24, Fairview M. P., Bowling Green township; Tuesday, July 25, M. E. church, Green Camp, Green Camp township; Wednesday, July 26, Free Baptist church, La Rue, Montgomery and Grand townships, Thursday, July 27, Free Baptist church, Big Island, Big Island township; Friday, July 28, Free Baptist church, Morral, Salt Rock and Grand Prairie townships; Saturday, July 29, Christian and M. E churches, Kirkpatrick, Scott township; Sunday, July 30, M. E. church, Marion, Marion township; Monday, July 31, Disciple church, Martel, Tully township.

Bell Isle, August 1st. 157-e-t3&wk

PARALLEL THAT MAY BE DRAWN

Of the Lives of Gubernatorial Candidate and a Minister.

The following from the Kenton Press of last week will be of interest to Star readers, even though some of them may take issue with the Press on the last paragraph:

There is some local interest taken in the parallel that may be drawn of the early lives of Hon. John M. Pattison, Democratic candidate for governor, and Rev. Dr. Smith, the new president of the O. N. U. Both were born in Clermont county, Ohio; each "roughed" it there in early life, that is, neither was born in affluence and each had to cut his own way. Each found employment at whatever came to hand, farm labor, clerking, teaching, etc., meanwhile saving for the struggle for an education yet to come. Each became affiliated with the Methodist church in early life and each entered the O. W. U. at Delaware on his own resources. Each graduated and each found a wife where he struggled for a degree. Each has been pre-eminently successful in his chosen profession, the former in the law and the latter in the ministry. Each has long been a trustee of his alma mater. Dr. Smith will be inaugurated president of the O. W. U. at Ada just six months before Mr. Pattison will be inaugurated governor of Ohio at Columbus.

BY A SCORE OF TWELVE TO TWO

Green Camp Defeats Agosta in an Exciting Game of Ball.

The ball teams representing Green Camp and Agosta played an exciting game of ball Saturday afternoon at the latter place, the Green Camp team being victorious by a score of twelve to two. Up to the sixth inning neither side made a score, the game to this point being an errorless one and closely contested at every point. During the remaining innings the Agostaites lost their heads and Green Camp scored almost at will.

Anderson of Marion and Carey of Agosta did the battery stunt for Agosta, while Ramer of Marion and Carmine of Green Camp made up the battery for Green Camp.

This is the second of a series of games between the two teams, Agosta having won the other game by a score of one to nothing.

ARE MARRIED AT THE BAPTIST PARSONAGE

Arthur B. Gregg and Mrs. Elma Pipes, Sunday Afternoon.

J. Tudor Lewis of George street, performed the ceremony at the marriage of Arthur B. Gregg of Michigan and Mrs. Elma Pipes, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The couple was unattended. They left Monday morning for Michigan, where they will make their home.

Exciting Runaway.

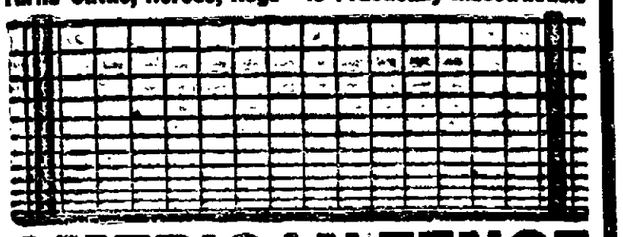
A farmer named Barks, residing south of town, was the participant in a lively runaway and a lucky escape from injury Monday. Coming north on Prospect street from the hill, his horse ran at full speed. Barks doggedly held onto the reins, but was unable to stop the animal. Bystanders at the fire department noticed the approach of the runaway and succeeded in stopping the horse, before any serious damage was done.

Death of a Priest.

Rev. Father Alois Hutchmacher, former pastor of St. Peter's church of Upper Sandusky, died Friday at Massillon, where he had recently been transferred. Sunday, the remains were taken to Upper Sandusky, where funeral services were held Tuesday morning.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.
E. W. Grove on Box. 25c.

Stands Like a Stone Wall
Turns Cattle, Horses, Hogs—Is Practically Indestructible



AMERICAN FENCE

Buy your new fence for years to come. Get the big, heavy wires, the hinge joint, the good galvanizing, the exactly proportioned quality of steel that is not too hard nor too soft.

We can show you this fence in our stock and explain its merits and superiority, not only in the roll but in the field. Come and see us and get our prices.

The Haberman Hardware Co.

The Houghton-Merkel Co.

Are agents for the McCormick Mowers and Binders. Also sell the famous Ohio Tedders and Mowers and show a large stock.

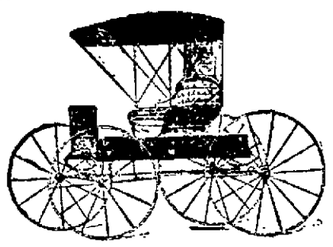
We carry the largest stock of machinery repairs in Marion.

McCormick Binder Twine.

Office open each evening until 8 o'clock.

NORTH MAIN STREET.

Own a New Buggy



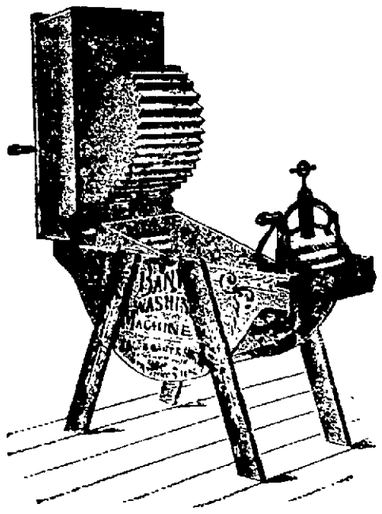
Put aside the old rig, come in and see what a stylish vehicle you can buy for $47.50 to $140.00.

T. F. Lundergan

USE A
Perfection Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove
FOR
Safety, Economy and Comfort.
A cook stove which is odorless and efficient. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask your dealer for prices, or address
STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge Gives strength to men, women and children. At your druggist's.

NO BLUE MONDAYS



When you use a

Bany Washing Machine

The only machine made that uses a DOUBLE RUBBING PROCESS, and thus thoroughly cleanses the dirtiest clothes. The rubbers are all wood, so there is no danger of tearing the clothes. The bottom of the machine is heavy galvanized iron.

No Cog Wheels
No Grease

All the iron parts are heavily galvanized, so that no rust gets onto the clothing. The BANY has no equal on the market. Beware of imitations.

KLING & WILSON.

185 NORTH MAIN. SOLE AGENTS FOR MARION COUNTY.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Join the Army.

of happy, contented and prosperous northerners who have settled in the Southwest during the past five years. Ninety-five per cent of them are doing better than in their old homes—making more money and making it easier, quicker and with less risk.

Certain sections of the Southwest are settled almost wholly by former residents of Illinois; others by Iowans; others by Buckeyes. One man goes there stays until homesickness wears off, likes it, does well, tells his friends and they follow in his footsteps.

There isn't a section of the globe where a man with a little money and a big capacity for work can do as well as in Texas, especially the Coast country. Winter and summer alike, the climate is healthful, the soil is rich, rainfall abundant. Farmers can sell all crops as stock can be wintered on one month's feed in the north.

Get ready to take advantage of some of our very cheap homeseekers excursions this fall. Write for free booklets. Do not delay.

W. V. SMITH,
Land and Immigration Agent.
Southern Pacific Ry.
Upper Sandusky, O.

Elmer T. Boyd,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Uhler Block, 128 1-2 N. Main St. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Prompt and special attention given to collections.

CHARLES C. FISHER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BENNETT BUILDING.

GEORGE D. COPELAND. JOHN H. BARTRAM
Copeland & Bartram,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, south Main St., Marion, O

Oldest, Strongest and Most Reliable Life Insurance Co. in the World.

THE PAYMENTS ARE ALL RETURNED.

Payments on a Mutual of New York Life Insurance policy are returned with good interest after a few years; while all you will have to show for taxes, fire insurance assessments and repairs will be receipted bills.

There's no better investment or protection.

WM. M. JACKSON,
I. O. O. F. Block.
Opposite Kerr House.

WADDELL & KNAPP
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.
INSURE
Fire, Cyclone and Accident Policies, also Agents for
Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y,
Largest Dividend Paying Co. in the World.
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
Office opp. court house, Marion National Bank building *Marion, O.*

THE
Marion National Bank
MARION, OHIO.

Capital paid in	$200.000
Surplus	25.000
Undivided profits	15.000

Accounts of Corporations, Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.
A General Banking Business transacted.
Drafts issued on foreign countries.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.

OFFICERS.
T. J. McMurray, Vice Pres.
H. B. Hane, Vice Pres. and Cashier.
J. E. Waddell, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
H. B. Hane, T. J. McMurray, J. E. Waddell, Geo. W. King, D. M. Harvey, H. Strelitz, J. G. Loffler.

THE ABSENCE OF WILLIAMS

Disappears Under Mysterious Circumstances.

SEARCH IS MADE BY HIS RELATIVES

So Far No Clew to His Whereabouts Is Obtained—'Tis Believed That He Falls in with Drinking Companions and Is Drugged—Some Particulars.

The relatives of Perry Williams of Adelaide, who a few years ago was one of the janitors employed in the court-house and who has hundreds of friends and acquaintances throughout the city and county, are making every effort possible to obtain a clew to his whereabouts.

Williams disappeared under very mysterious circumstances about three weeks ago, but conditions were such that little concern was felt at the time as his friends believed he would return in a few days Now that the days have lapsed into weeks, there is much uneasiness and every conjecture offered as a basis for search is being followed.

At the time of the man's disappearance, he had about thirty-five dollars in his pockets so far as is known and came to Marion to look after certain business interests. Acquaintances saw him on the streets during the afternoon and evening, and noted nothing in his appearance or conversation to indicate an intention to leave his home and family.

The man had numerous acquaintances about the union station and the railroad yards, and when it was learned that he did not purchase a railroad ticket to any point, inquiry was made among them as to whether his departure on any train had been noted. The trail of circumstance is such that when carefully followed, the opinion prevails with many friends and relatives that Williams never left the city, but was murdered for his money by local thugs and his body has been concealed.

The man was hard working and honest but, was liable at times to fall in with drinking associates, who, it is believed took advantage of this weakness and either drugged him to death by accident, or intention. The mysterious murder at Owen recently and the belief entertained by many that the murderers of John Turner were from this city, perhaps lends some color to this belief

Immediately following the report of the absence of Williams, a story was circulated to the effect that the man was involved financially with relatives and friends, but the story is positively denied by all concerned, and it is now known that he owed but few dollars to any one.

OTHO L. HAYS AND EDWARD FLICKINGER

Are Adjudged Bankrupts by Judge Tayler of Cleveland.

Otho L. Hays and Edward Flickinger were both Friday adjudged bankrupts in a hearing before Judge Tayler at Cleveland. Both vigorously opposed the efforts to throw them into bankruptpcy. Hays contested to have the motion in voluntary bankruptcy made more definite and certain. The motion was overruled.

Flickinger, through his attorneys, made an attempt to prove that he was a farmer by occupation, seeking to take advantage of the federal statutes exempting farmers from bankruptcy proceedings. The decision of Judge Tayler was adverse to this contention and the bankruptcy petition was granted. Flickinger also denied owing the claims of the First National bank of Vandalia, Illinois, C. W. Bechtol and I. F. Swope, the petitioners in the Flickinger bankruptcy proceedings.—Galion Inquirer.

REMOVAL OF AN OLD LANDMARK

Work of Tearing Down Old Catholic Church Is Begun.

Contractor Berry of Mansfield started a force of men at work Monday to tear down the old Catholic church on north Prospect street, where the new St. Mary's school is to be built. It is the intention of the contractor to rush the work as fast as possible.

With the removal of the old church one of the landmarks in the city will have passed away. The building was constructed in 1861.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded postpaid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. 28-t-26

Harness Stolen.

Monday evening, robbers entered the barn of George W. Vest of south Vine street and stole a set of harness. He has been unable so far to obtain any trace of the thieves.

HONEST VALUES

Every article in this big store, represents an honest reputable bargain, which you cannot resist after seeing the goods. Here are a few of the hundreds of bargains offered.

10 qt enameled steel buckets	45c
10c granite cups	5c
25c enameled dippers	15c
8 qt enameled steel preserve kettles	25c
10 qt enameled steel preserve kettles	50c
14 qt enameled steel preserve kettles	75c
One qt size Mason fruit jars, doz	60c
Best Mason jar lids doz	24c
Tin can lids, per doz	5c
Best sealing wax 2 bars for	5c
Best grade tin cans per doz	45c
10c pot lids	3c
10c milk strainers	5c
14 qt enameled steel dish pans	25c

Our stock is strictly high grade and prices guaranteed the lowest.

THE ARK
145 and 147 South Main Street.

THIS YEAR'S STATE FAIR

Magnificent Exhibits Will Be on Display.

MAMMOTH BUILDINGS WILL BE WELL FILLED

Acres of Ground Will Be Devoted to the Display of Operative Exhibits, Such as Engines, Threshers and Other Forms of Heavy Farm Machinery—Excursion Rates.

The rapid growth of the Ohio state fair is an index to the prosperity of our people, and it is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the annual exposition, which is to be held at Columbus, September 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The Ohio state fair has forged rapidly to the front and is now the recognized leading exposition of its kind in the United States.

The natural beauty of the one hundred and fifteen acres of park grounds has been enhanced by the landscape gardener's art, and no pleasure park is more beautiful or inviting than the Ohio state fairground, with its shaded reserves, sweet-smelling flowering plants, artificial lakes and lagoons and stately forests. Shaded avenues lead to the various exposition buildings, of which there are seventeen, wherein will be found in correct divisions and classifications a magnificent exhibit of Ohio's varied industries.

In addition to the magnificent displays in the buildings, acres of ground, properly platted, will be devoted to the display of operative exhibits, such as engines, threshers, grinders, road machinery and all other forms of heavy farm machinery. This department is one of the most interesting on the grounds and easily surpasses any similar exhibition ever given.

For the amusement and entertainment of fair visitors, the managers will provide band concerts, harness racing and free feature attractions. Eighteen free acts have been contracted and will be given daily in the open, when all fair visitors may witness these feats of animal training, and acts of daring and cunning, without extra charge.

All lines of travel will have cheap excursion rates for the entire week, and the people from this section of the state should arrange to attend. —Advertisement.

L. C. BOWLUS & CO.

DO YOU WANT SLIPPERS FOR YOUR LITTLE GIRL
Bargains Tonight
79 cents
Former price $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00. All black, no tan. Nothing on approval.
CASH.
L. C. BOWLUS & CO

TOY BALLOONS GIVEN AWAY

Children Throng D. A. Frank & Company's Store.

LITTLE ONES STAND IN A LONG LINE

Are Immensely Pleased With the Wind-Inflated Globes—A Novel Method of Introducing Big Green Tag Sale—Clerks Are Kept Busy Interesting Incidents.

By way of introducing its big green tag sale, D. A. Frank & Company gave away 3,000 toy balloons last Saturday. It had been advertised that the balloons would be given away from 7 o'clock until 9 and probably never before in the history of this big store were there ever such a scramble on the part of boys and girls of the city for the toy balloons usually so much in evidence on circus day.

Every boy and girl seen on the streets, that morning, carried a red balloon. There were balloons, balloons everywhere. Even men and women carried them. They had gone and lined up with the others to secure them for their little children. Strangers wondered what circus was in town.

The generosity of the big store pleased the boys and girls immensely, for as they skipped along with their balloons floating behind them they wore the "smile that won't come off." The clerks were kept busy from 7 to 9 handing out the balloons that the little folk sought like hot cakes.

CHANCE TO HEAR GOV. LA FOLLETTE

Delaware Chautauqua Will Have Him on August 4.

The Delaware Chautauqua will open with Republican day on Friday, August 4, with a notable program starring Governor La Follette of Wisconsin. The governor, who is an United States senator-elect, is one of the most notable Republicans of the day, indisputably an able and fearless man. Ohio Republicans have watched his brilliant political and official career and will be glad to have the opportunity of seeing and hearing the man himself.

A movement is talked of to take a big Marion delegation to Delaware on that day. Congressman Grant E. Mouser has been discussing the matter with local Republicans, and if there is sufficient interest plans will be made for special transportation and a Marion party will honor the distinguished Wisconsin leader, and profit by so doing.

ROY DIXON DIES OF CONSUMPTION

Is a Sufferer for the Past Eighteen Months.

LaRue, July 15.—[Special]—Roy Dixon, aged twenty-five years, a popular resident of this place, died at his home, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Death was due to consumption, from which the young man had been a sufferer for the past eighteen months. He was married a little over a year ago, and aside from a widow he leaves a number of relatives to mourn his death.

The funeral will be held Sunday morning at 11 o'clock from the Methodist Protestant church at Essex, Rev. J. A. Sutton officiating.

THE HUBER COMPANY SHIPS MACHINERY

A Trainload Is Sent to South America.

The Huber Manufacturing company shipped a trainload of its machinery to Valpariso, South America, Saturday evening. Just prior to the departure of the train a number of photographs of it were made by local photographers, the shipment being an extraordinary one.

FRUIT-BEARING CURRANT BUSH GROWS IN TREE.

About three years ago the attention of persons passing the residence now owned by A. E. Cheney on Mt. Vernon avenue was drawn to the fact that a currant bush was sprouting in the forks of a large maple tree, some eight or ten feet above the ground, the tree being one of a number shading the lawn.

The interest increased as the bush developed and this season many have found it a curiosity worthy more than passing notice. Just at present the bush is well ladened with fully-matured ripe red currants.

So far as can be determined from appearances, the bush has sprouted from seed dropped in the forks of the tree or from seed blown into the forks where it has been enriched and developed by a slight accumulation of earth. To all appearances, however, the bush is a part of the tree such as it might be if the art of the grafter had been employed in its development.

Linen and Crash Trousers $1.00 Per Pair.
Alapaca Coats . . $1.00, 2.00 and 2.50
Serge Unlined Coats . . $2.50 and 3.00
HUGHS & CLEARY.

EXCEEDINGLY OLD LANDLADY

Mrs. Rached Inskeep of the Cottage Hotel.

IS EIGHTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE

Sets an Most Excellent Table and Does Her Own Washing—Lecture on China at Presbyterian Church by Rev. R. F. Edwards—News of LaRue and Vicinity.

LaRue, July 18.—[Special]—Miss Frances Glick of Columbus called upon friends here last Thursday.

Miss Leona Baughman and her brother, R. N. Baughman, are spending a few days with relatives in Paulding county.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the funeral of Roy Dixon at Essex Sunday.

James Hesser of Sycamore is the guest of his son, Dr. J. M. Hesser, and family.

Misses Maud and Hattie Clark were guests of Prospect friends Wednesday.

Saturday evening was known in this locality as festival night, festivals being held at Paw Paw, Essex, Agosta, Fairview and at the Baptist church near Athela, "with other townships to hear from."

Miss Catharine Voyt of Columbus is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. McClellen.

Possibly the oldest landlady in Ohio is Mrs. Rachel Inskipp, who has charge of the Cottage hotel at Essex. She is eighty-one years of age, is remarkably spry and healthy, sets an excellent table and does her own washing and other work.

Rev. R. F. Edwards, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church here, but who, with his wife, spent the past seven years as missionaries in China, visited friends here several days last week. He very acceptably filled the Presbyterian pulpit Sunday morning, and in the evening delivered a very interesting lecture on China.

Rev. W. F. Hintzman of Kingston, Michigan, preached at the E. B church, Sunday morning and evening.

Dr. N. Sifritt, Hart Johnson, R. D. Henkle and George Long were in Richwood on business Thursday evening

Miss Opal Peoples and Miss Adda Longfellow of Kenton are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Lucas, north of town.

Mrs. Mamie Matthews and child of Prospect are guests of D. M. Clark and family.

Mrs William Drake, Miss Ella Raub and Mrs. W. A. Johnston were Marion visitors Thursday.

Miss Grace Baldwin is in St. Mary's on business.

Miss Carrie Baker of Marion was the guest of W. C. Wilson and family several days this week

After an absence of several months in Indiana and Missouri, S. E. Prettyman returned home last Thursday.

Stonework Started.

The stonework on the Central Christian church was started Monday morning. Quite a large force of men is engaged in the work, which will be rushed as rapidly as possible.

Murphy & Frye, practical horseshoers. General repair work. Baker's old stand. 138-tu-th-wk-s-tf

Belle Isle, August 1. 197-c-15&wk

BIG CUTS IN THE PRICES OF LARGE GO-CARTS AND THE HIGHER PRICED FOLDERS. . . .

We have just two medium sized, McCray refrigerators left to close out at 25% discount.

PORCH FURNITURE 10 TO 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Schaffner's
208 AND 212 S. MAIN STREET

LADIES of refinement generally like to serve Meals on nice Dishes and have Sideboards, Plate Rails and China Closets ornamented with pretty pieces of China and Art ware. The best assortment of Pottery ware is shown at

Markert's China Store.
128 S. Main Street.

ONE FOURTH OFF
on all Patent Kid and Tan Low Shoes for Men and Women.

$3.00	Oxford	Ties	now		2.25.
"2.50	"	"	"	"	1.88.
"2.00	"	"	"	"	1.50.
"1.50	"	"	"	"	1.13.

WHITE CANVAS OXFORD TIES FOR WOMEN.

PETTY & STARR
The J. E. Rhoads Old Stand.

USE NATURAL ICE
ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.
Finest quality of planed Lake Ice, free from impurities, harder than manufactured ice and clear as crystal, shipped from Baubee Lake, Michigan.
Best for Drinking Water and Best for Cooling Purposes.
BEFORE CONTRACTING FOR YOUR SUMMER'S ICE, CALL ON
The Consumer's Ice Co., 819 West Center Street. OFFICE—Between B. V. & P. R's. Both Phones—253.

Cheap Tools Are Expensive at Any Price.

There's a whole lot in buying tools at a store where you know —just what you are getting. Our claim is in furnishing mechanics in all lines, high-grade up-to-date tools, that are wholly reliable and can be depended upon. Come in and prove our assertions.

AMMANNS.

"MANHATTAN" FOR QUALITY.

1-2 Off ON STRAW HATS.
1-3 Off ON SUMMER CLOTHES
No regard for profit the summer stock must be sold.
The MANHATTAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Working Out the Russian Internal Problem

THE giant wave of disorder now rolling over Russia, the constantly recurring industrial disturbances in the larger towns, the threatening nature of the agrarian movements in the provinces, the mutinous attitude assumed by naval seamen, the virulence of race hatred and the lamentable evils which flow from that source once more fix the attention of the reading public on the empire's internal problem. Chastised and humiliated abroad, the specious fiction of her strength disproved, her ghastly weaknesses all uncovered to the eyes of the nations, will it come to pass that her national integrity shall be shattered by forces that lie within?

As time passes one truth becomes more and more evident—the integrity of the Russian empire has not been maintained, until now either by reason of the virility of the government or by the patriotism of the people. The government has shown itself to be miserably puerile on every occasion when actual strength was demanded. The people as a whole have been pitifably unequal to every opportunity. The grumble of national discontent has been heard by the czar and his advisers in their palaces on the banks of the Neva, but its inharmoniousness and lack of spontaneity have shown that it was not imperative. The czar and the grand dukes have taken that view of it and have turned scornfully away.

To comprehend measurably the causes which have made for the cohesion of the empire one must begin by obtaining some intelligent idea of the form of government. That is by no means an easy thing to do. There is nothing like it under the sun. It is defined as "an absolute hereditary monarchy." It is all of that and much besides. An absolutism pure and simple presents no difficulties. A one man power is simplicity itself. Were Nicholas II. the actual "autocrat of all the Russias," as he is reputed to be, and nothing more or less, the matter would be uncomplicated. Practically he is nothing of the sort. Theoretically the whole legislative, executive and judicial power is vested in the czar alone. It is true there is neither a written constitution nor a representative legislative body, but the czar is by no means their equivalent. He is rather the victim of a tangle of hereditary rules which are none the less restrictive because they are unwritten. Practically he is as powerless to act absolutely as is his fellow ruler and kinsman, Edward of England.

The Russian sovereign exercises the legislative and administrative power through the aid of certain great councils of state. These councils are composed of functionaries appointed by himself and nominally responsible only to himself. In point of fact, these councils are the real government. First of all is the so called "council of the empire." This is a purely consultative body, established in 1801, and consists of a president and about eighty members, exclusive of the ministers, who are members ex officio, and four princes of the reigning family. This council is divided into four departments, each vested with the control respectively of legislation, civil and ecclesiastical administration, finance and commerce and industry and science. This council actually does the major part of the business of ruling. It originates all legislative measures, interprets the laws as best suits its convenience, prepares the budget, devises financial measures and takes charge of all political questions. This is the potent instrument controlled by the Romanoff grand dukes.

There is another great body of state through which the czar is supposed to govern. This is the senate, which was founded by Peter the Great in 1711 and reorganized in 1802. It is divided into six departments. Two of these act as courts of appeal, but their authority is greatly overshadowed by the superior dignity of the council of the empire. Their members, like the other senators, are supposed to be appointed by the emperor, but their tenure of office depends largely on their ability to satisfy the grand ducal demands. The other departments of the senate divide among themselves the business of collecting the taxes—always a lively governmental industry in Russia—the use of the public funds, the preservation of the archives and the maintenance of order.

A third administrative body is the greatly misunderstood holy synod. It is charged with the administration of ecclesiastical affairs, and in Russia that means a great deal. In the discussion of Muscovite government as a whole it would be impossible to eliminate the church. It is as manifestly a factor in the scheme as is the czar the great central figure. Church and state are not only connected inseparably, but they are practically one. There is no well defined line between matters ecclesiastical and matters political. It is impossible to tell where one begins and the other ends. Religion in Russia is an essential feature of the business of living—formal religion, that is. From czar to humblest moujik there must be no disposition to evade the responsibilities which the church imposes, and they are many and great.

The majority of the members composing the holy synod are ecclesiastics. There are in it the three metropolitans of St Petersburg, Moscow and Kiev, with the archbishops of the Caucasus and Poland and several bishops. There is one lay member, with the title of procurator general, and he is the mouthpiece of the council of the empire. The decisions of the holy synod are in the name of the czar, which gives him the authority of an infallible spiritual head.

The fourth great agent of imperial administration is the council of ministers. This august body dates from 1802 and consists of thirteen members, all appointed by the czar and responsible to him alone. Besides all these governing and advisory bodies, the czar is provided with abundant private chancelleries, whose business it is to see to the execution of the mandates of the superior officials and to supervise the police service of the empire.

For purposes of administration the Russian empire is divided into governments, provinces and one district. At present there are ninety-six governments and provinces. The provinces alone number eighteen, all of them in Asia and the Caucasus. Several of the governments are united under the rule of a governor general. In each single government there are a deliberative assembly and a civil governor. To make matters absolutely certain it is quite likely to be furnished also with a military governor, which adds to the complication.

Each government is divided into districts, usually from five to twelve. In each district there is also a so called deliberative assembly, the zemstvo. These are the bodies which have taken advantage of the internal disorder to become truly deliberative and have uttered sentiments that in ordinary times would have been held as treasonable. They have formed a certain kind of union and have met and passed resolutions demanding of the czar and his ministers the privileges of a representative body, but have received nothing but promises.

The zemstvo is an elective body, as nearly so, that is, as anything in an absolutism can be made. Its members are chosen by three classes of voters—landed proprietors, burgher and inhabitants of the rural communes who are twenty-five years of age and possess a certain amount of property or are doing a profitable business. Members of these district assemblies are elected for three years and are paid no salaries or fees. In spite of this fact there is great competition to secure the office. Their powers are extremely limited and extend only to local matters, the repair of the highways, the administration of charities and the regulation of public health. In 1894 it was found that the zemstvos were rather too active in the affairs of their districts, and their powers were somewhat curtailed by imperial mandate.

The lowest form of administrative unit in the empire is the commune. There are about 147,000 of these in European Russia. The chief executive officer of the commune is elected and some of his assistants are chosen by the householders of the commune at an election having many points of resemblance to the old fashioned American "town meeting." One of its main duties is to apportion the land held by the commune among the members. It also grants permission to peasants who wish to change their residences, passes upon the admission of new members to the commune, appoints guardians for minors and tries petty offenses. Feeble as its powers are, they are constantly subject to interference from the superior authorities and really amount to little more than a placebo to the vanity of local distinction.

Several communes grouped form a canton (volost), of which there are 16,000 in European Russia. Each canton is presided over by an elder (starshina), who is elected by members of the communes. All of these minor elective offices are almost purely social in their nature. The government recognizes them in a half hearted manner, but never hesitates to ignore them when they become assertive. The faintest inclination on the part of one of them to expand into reality is met with instant rebuke.

Previous to the Russo-Japanese war it was a common occurrence for political writers to cite Russia's composite nationality as an argument against the permanence of her present government. When the war was fairly under way and the early Japanese successes had dissipated a little of the glamour which had in some inscrutable way attached itself to Russian enterprises, it was predicted freely that the empire's greatest danger lay in the direction of her conquered provinces. It was pointed out with great particularity that both Poland and Finland might be expected to embrace the opportunity to redress their wrongs.

These prophecies, so unhesitatingly accepted at the time of their utterance, have been unfulfilled. The great composite empire has been made pitiable both on land and on sea, but thus far no concerted national movement has threatened to dismember her. Riots there have been without number and bloodshed and mutiny and protest against the established order of things, but the very lack of homogeneity among the empire's widely differing constituents has kept it intact. A revolution in one of the conquered provinces might serve to unite all the others in an effort to quell it. The ill used inhabitant of the grand duchy of Finland is so absorbed in the contemplation of his own misery that he feels little interest in the wrongs of Poland. The Pole himself is a revolutionist in theory only. The commercial spirit has taken possession of him, and the Russian Pole is no longer the unreconciled hero of romance. There have recently been grave breaches of the public peace, but patriotism has not inspired them. The riots in Warsaw and other Polish cities are not the preliminary signs of a great national uprising.

When revolution comes—there are portents in the numerous agrarian disputes which have risen of late and are still far from settlement—it will involve the participation of the true Russians, who form three-fourths of the population of European Russia. As long as these upward of 80,000,000 united true Russians are content to live their lives of docile obedience to the teachings of the Orthodox church, whose supreme head is also the nation's executive, the Romanoff dynasty has nothing to fear from them. Disaster may come, but it will come from without.

The true Russians are divided into three groups. Much the largest division is that of the Great Russians, or Muscovites, who occupy the entire center of European Russia and number about 60,000,000 souls. The Little Russians are in the southwest and number about 15,000,000. To these belong the Cossacks, who are settled in a compact body in Little Russia, whence they have thrown off colonies to the southeast. The White Russians live in the west and number about 5,000,000. Besides these, there are at least 6,000,000 true Russians in Asiatic Russia.

Only America can compete with Russia in the variety and number of its foreign peoples. The following partial list will demonstrate that this is true: Of Poles, Russia contains about 8,000,000, three-fourths of them living in Poland and the remainder in the western governments of the empire; Bulgarians, Czechs and Serbs, about 200,000; Germans, 2,000,000, mostly in the Baltic provinces and in colonies in south Russia; Swedes 300,000, mostly in Finland; Finns and Karelians, about 2,500,000, all in Finland and the neighboring parts of Russia proper; Esthonians, about 650,000 in the Baltic regions; Mordvins, Votyaks, Tcheremisses and kindred peoples in northern Russia, about 1,500,000; Letts and Lithuanians, about 3,500,000, the former in the Baltic country and the latter in the west and in Poland; Armenians, Kurds and Persians, about 1,300,000, all in the Caucasus; Roumanians, 1,000,000, all in southwest Russia; Jews, at least 5,000,000, in southwestern Russia and Poland; Georgians, Mingrellians, Kirghiz, Turcomans, etc., about 9,000,000; Buriats and Siberian Mongols, fully 1,000,000. This list, it will be observed, does not include any of the peoples inhabiting Russia's unfortunate Asiatic acquisitions.

In this nation of 120,000,000 people, embraced in forty distinct races and speaking more than a hundred languages and dialects, there is only one genuine Russian type—the Slavonic native of old Russia. The Slavs lay claim to an antiquity as remote as that of the Greeks. They possess many characteristics similar to the Hellenes. Their alphabet is like the Greek, their mythology is similar, and their religion is precisely the same. The origin of the Slavic tribes is obscured by a wealth of legendary improbabilities. It is certain that they occupied the territory of Russia long before the fierce northern tribes attacked the declining civilization of Rome.

In the far past the Russian plains were practically unknown. They were commonly spoken of as a region inhabited by wild and fierce Scythian and Sarmatian tribes. Still more remote were the shadowy races known to the ancients as Hyperboreans. At a later period the Slavs from the Baltic and the banks of the Elbe and Danube populated the plains to the eastward. They were nomadic for the most part, exceedingly quarrelsome and had little inclination to establish unified centers. Even at this early date, however, there were a few settlements that still exist as populous centers. Novgorod and Kiev are two of them.

By the middle of the ninth century these centers of population had begun to assume a certain importance, but national unity was still a long way off. About this time a Scandinavian leader named Rurik made his appearance with a band of Norse warriors and concluded to settle and grow up with the country. Rurik was the first ruler who ever attempted to bring some order out of the chaos. He was an excellent organizer, and in a few years he had made a favorable beginning toward the building of an organized state. Russian historians date the foundation of the empire from about this time—862.

These Scandinavians were known to the Slavs as Varangians. One theory has it that they were even then called Russians, and others maintain that the name is more ancient than that and was borne by some of the tribes long before the Norsemen came. There was quite a large settlement of the newcomers at Kiev, and in time Rurik's grandson, Oleg, made that now thriving city his capital. The inhabitants of this town became so rich and powerful in a few years that they made a raid against Constantinople. Olga, Rurik's granddaughter, became a Christian. That was the beginning of the Orthodox church in Russia—945. The next ruler was a warlike pagan. The Scandinavians had by this time become thoroughly amalgamated with the original Slavs and race distinctions were growing fainter with each succeeding generation. Vladimir the Great, who died in 1015, extended the boundaries of Russia on all sides. He adopted the Christian religion and made it obligatory in his domains. A metropolitan was sent from Constantinople to Kiev and thus it happens that it is today the seat of a patriarchate.

The wealth and importance of the country were immeasurably increased during the succeeding two centuries. Then came the Mongol tide of invasion. Genghis Khan and his hordes came in and overturned things generally. This catastrophe gave the country a tremendous backset. It also gave Russia an oriental character which she has never lost. It was not until the beginning of the sixteenth century that Ivan the Great was able to throw off the Tatar yoke. His grandson, Ivan the Terrible, was the first czar, and his wife was Anastasia Romanoff, the ancestress of the present royal family.

Over 75 per cent of Russia's vast population lives off the soil, and it is to this that one must turn for a glimpse of the real Russia. This is the slow, half somnolent force whose sudden awakening may some day sweep from existence the highly veneered and artificial class which has misrepresented the Russian people for so many years. To understand the fundamental and final working of a possible great popular movement for the overthrow of the present Russian government one must have some sort of understanding of the internal economic and administrative life of the peasantry.

Among no other people in the world is the spirit of association, solidarity and common responsibility so well developed. If a man hires himself out as a mower all of the arrangements are made by his association or artel in the commune. Every species of labor in the empire recognizes the principle of association, and no species of handiwork is too elementary to be banded into its distinctive artel. Always and everywhere the Great Russians, when left to their own initiative, arrange their life on a social and co-operative basis. The colonies along the Volga, in the Ural, the provinces of Pechusk and Siberia, on the Don and on the shores of the Caspian consist entirely of Great Russians, and everywhere in these provinces economic conditions are founded on association and on communal self government.

Members of the same artel in the commune live, board and even go to the bath together. All arrangements are made and all expenses controlled by the elected elder of the artel, and as soon as the work is finished the money earned is divided by him according to established custom. The form taken by the artel varies according to the character of the work. From the artels of the Stock Exchange to those of boatmen, water carriers and kindred poor folk all live and work on this same principle of association. Even in prison life this habit of social organization prevails. Incredible as it seems, Siberian convicts manage in some inscrutable way to maintain some kind of an organization among themselves. This is so well understood in Siberia that the authorities have been obliged to yield an unwilling consent.

An excellent example of the working of the artel system is furnished by the carpenters' trade. Almost the whole of Great Russia, including even the population of the cities, lives in wooden buildings, and the carpentering trade is of great importance. The carpenters from the same locality form themselves into associations, each numbering from six to twenty persons. The best and most experienced of the workmen is elected manager and finds work, enters into contracts, receives deposits from the employer and during the work supervises matters generally. He is even expected to look after the domestic affairs of the artel, the food, lodging and washing.

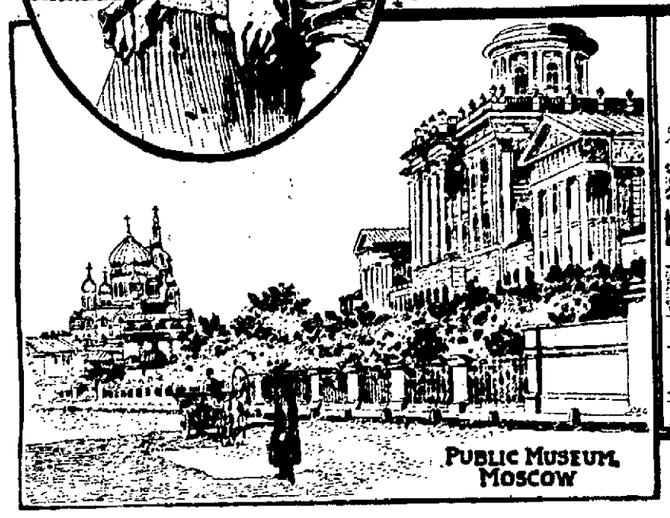
Sometimes it happens that a member of the artel has his wife with him at the work. Then the household is handed over to her, and the members of the artel call her "matka" (mother). The matka prepares the food and does the washing and mending for the entire association. When the job is finished and the earnings are being divided the matka and the young half time workers get each half the share of an able-bodied workman. In some artels the manager gets a share and a half, and in others he is allowed a double share. In these associations the members not only live together, but eat from one common bowl. Usually the dinner consists of sour cabbage soup, meat (or fish) and porridge. The meat or fish is cut up into small pieces and thrown into the soup. Every member of the artel waits for his turn and is very careful not to dip in his spoon before his neighbor on the right. No one takes a bit of meat or fish until the oldest person present has done so and has tapped on the bowl with his spoon.

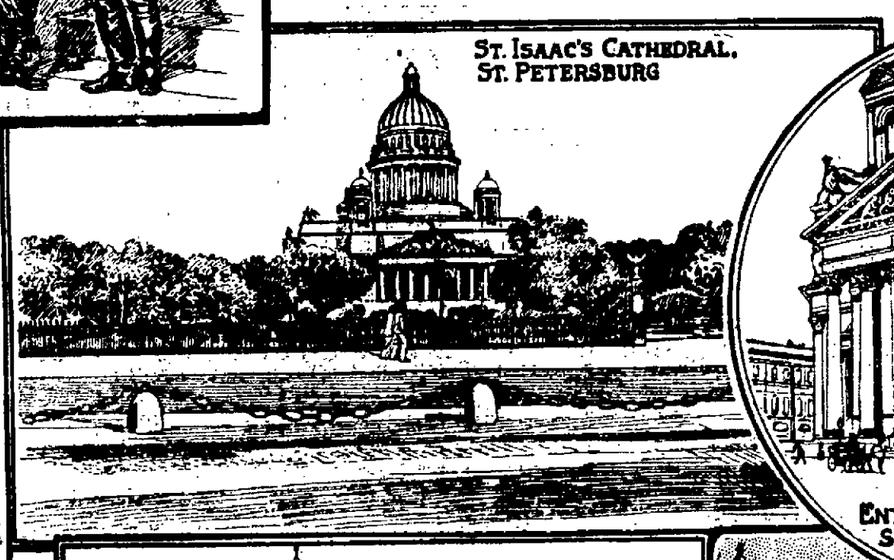
All cases of sickness are treated at the expense of the artel, and the cost is deducted from the common fund. When the job is completed each member of the artel is free to do as he pleases. As a general thing the entire artel goes back in a body to its own commune, where, in the absence of the breadwinners, the old men, the lads and particularly the women have been carrying on the home affairs and performing the public duties of the absent. The communal land tenure provides each member of a trade artel with a home—such as it is—to which he may always return in slack times, in sickness and in old age.

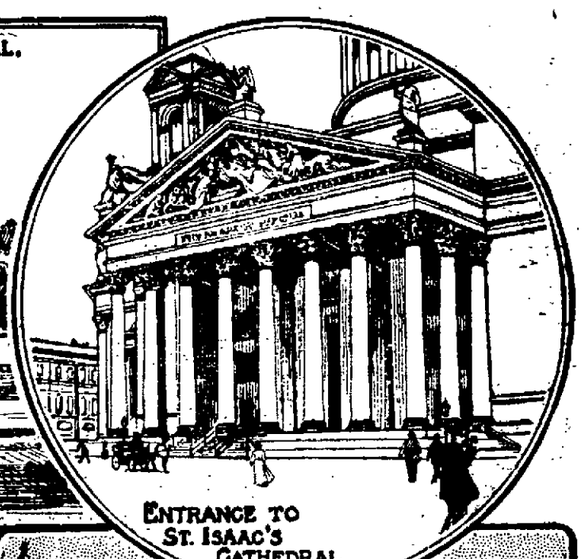
This is the inhabitant of Great Russia, and this is the life he leads. It would not be an unhappy one for a being of his slow intellectual unfolding if he were left unmolested to enjoy it. Those who rule him have not had the wisdom to keep him good natured. A little light has filtered into his fatalistic denseness, and taxation and the conscription have forced him to think. He is almost ready to believe that a crisis is at hand, and his communal experience with the principle of election has taught him that in representation lies a remedy for at least some of his ills.

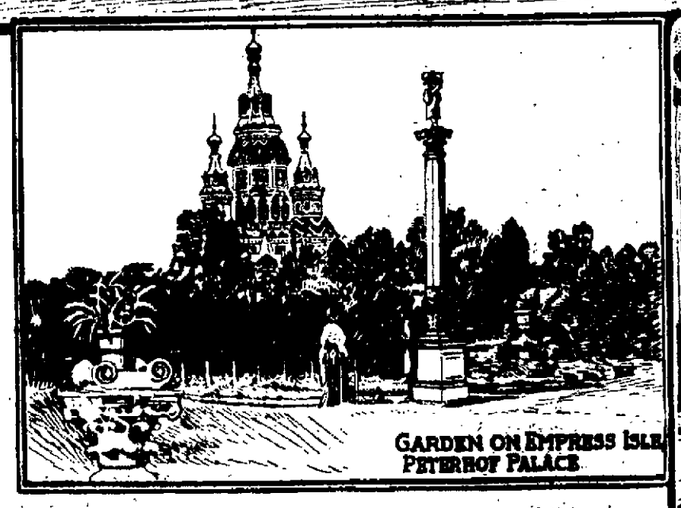
The true Russian has from the first refused to accept the war with Japan as his own quarrel. Dense as he undoubtedly is and made cumbrous and inapt by superstition, he has never been cajoled into the belief that the war was for the glory of the fatherland. Burdensome as it has all been to him, he finds it less interesting than many another matter—the decline of industrial activity, the failure of the representatives of the zemstvos to interest the czar in their appeal for reform in governmental administration and more recently the outbreaks in various parts of the empire are vastly more engrossing. He is not yet wide awake, but he is waking. The bloodshed of Lodz did not sting him to resentment; neither did the conduct of the Knlaz Potemkine bring him to the defense of the fatherland.

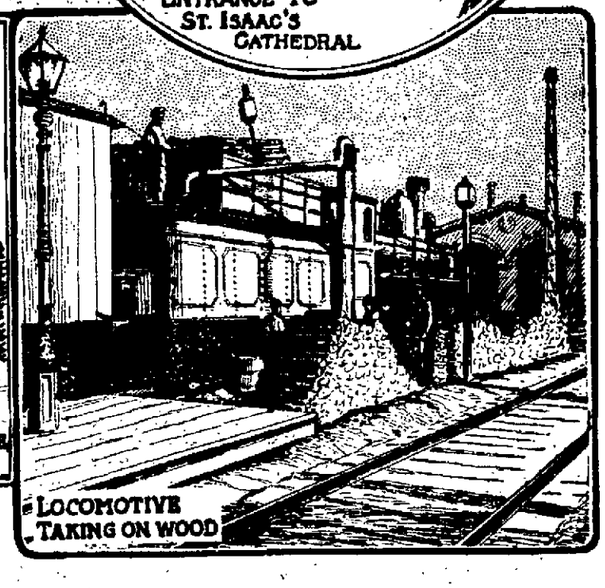
CHANNING A. BARTOW.











TYPICAL RUSSIAN SCENES.

Notice To Contractors.

County Auditor's Office of Marion County, Ohio. July 6, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received by, and at the office of, the county commissioners of said county, until Monday, August 7, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary to the erection, construction and completion of solid concrete monolithic abutments and wingwalls, estimated to contain four hundred (400) cubic yards, for a substructure for a new steel superstructure to be erected over Scioto river at the site and in place of what is known as or called "Newman bridge," on the road from Marion to Richwood, at or near the southwest corner of Pleasant township, in said county, on the line of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Electric railroad, and about three miles north of the village of Prospect, in said county, according to the plans, descriptions, bills and specifications therefor now on deposit with the county auditor of said county, and also in the office of the county surveyor of said county, both said offices being in the city of Marion, said county, where the same can be seen, and are open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours.

No bid will be received or considered unless the bidder has deposited with the treasurer of said county the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00) to secure compliance with accepted bid.

Contractor will be required to give approved security as required by law, for the faithful performance of his contract.

Bidders are requested to be present at the above specified time and place, when all proposals will be publicly opened, read and examined, and an award of the contract made at that time, or at such time to which the consideration of said bids may be duly adjourned as provided by law.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the county commissioners.
L. M. HOFSTETTER,
County Auditor.
7-wk-s-td

NOTICE.

Commissioners' office, Marion county, Ohio. June 28, 1905.

The county commissioners of Marion county, Ohio, hereby give notice of their intention to erect a new bridge to be located at the site and in place of "Newman Bridge," across Scioto river on the road from Marion to Richwood, and near the southwest corner of Pleasant township, said county.

The said commissioners also hereby give notice that on Monday, July 31, 1905, at their office in Marion, Ohio, they will hear all petitions for, and all remonstrances against, such proposed location or improvement.

F. M. EPLEY,
ISRAEL IREY,
J. D. GILLESPIE,
Commissioners of Marion county, Ohio.
181-wed-wk-t4

Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

UNION DEPOT.

EASTBOUND.

*No. 10. Chautauqua Ex..12:20 am
*No. 8, Atlantic Ex..... 5:32 am
*No. 4, Vestibule Limit'd 6:33 pm
*No. 16 Accommodation .12:40 pm
†No. 22, arrives .....10:00 am

C. AND E. DIVISION.

*No. 9, Chicago Express.12:20 am
*No. 3, Vestibuled Ltd..10:34 am
†No. 21..... 7:00 am
‡No. 13..... 3:30 pm
*No. 7..... ....11:10 pm

SOUTHBOUND, CIN. DIVISION.

*No. 9, Cincinnati Ex... 1:00 am
*No. 3, Vestibuled Ltd..10:39 am
†No. 13..... 3:30 pm
No. 57, Monday only ... 4:00 pm

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.

Effective June 25, 1905.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

UNION DEPOT.

Westbound.

No. 11	*5:55 am
No. 3	x7:45 am
No. 19	*9:56 am
No. 29	*2:00 pm
No. 43	*7:30 pm
No. 5	x4:40 pm
Local freight	x11:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 36	*10:48 am
No. 46	*12:17 N
No. 10	x5:30 pm
No. 16	*7:25 pm
No. 18	*11:34 pm
Local freight	x3:30 pm

* Daily. x daily except Sunday.

Effective June 18, 1905.

Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.

Northbound.	Southbound.
No. 31. 6:30 am	*No. 30. 5:50 am
*No. 33.10:15 am	*No. 38. 7:20 am
*No. 35. 4:20 pm	*No. 32.10:15 am
*No. 37.10:50 pm	No. 34. 1:34 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm	*No. 36. 7:15 pm

* Daily.

No. 38 starts from Marion.

No. 39 stops at Marion.

No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.

Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905.

Pennsylvania Lines.

PASSENGER TRAINS

By Central Standard Time.

SOUTH.	*r441 A.M.	r443 A.M.	r445 P.M.	s462 P.M.	s465 P.M.
Lv. Sandusky	6:55	10:30	5:30	6:00	6:30
Bellevue	6:25	10:57	6:00	6:28	7:00
Bucyrus	7:30	11:55	7:05	7:31	8:14
Marion	8:06	12:30	7:42	8:08	8:50
Delaware	8:43	1:16	8:20	8:40	9:28
Ar. Columbus	9:30	1:56	9:00	9:25	10:15

NORTH.	r440 A.M.	r442 M.	r444 P.M.	s460 A.M.	s462 A.M.	s464 P.M.
Lv. Columbus	6:30	12:00	5:30	6:20	6:40	7:00
Delaware	7:12	12:39	6:20	7:03	7:25	7:49
Marion	7:49	1:20	7:00	7:46	8:06	8:30
Bucyrus	8:20	1:50	7:35	8:19	8:40	9:06
Bellevue	9:32	2:52	8:40	9:19	9:53	10:15
Ar. Sandusky	10:00	3:18	9:10	9:45	10:25	10:40

*Daily. rDaily Ex. Sunday. sSunday Only.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to SAMUEL MOODY, General Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Under the Belgian law unmarried men over twenty-five have one vote, married men and widowers with families have two votes and priests and other persons of position and education have three votes. Severe penalties are imposed on those who fail to vote.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

KATE CLYDE

Is Opposed to the Theory That the Man Is What the Woman Makes Him—Mr. Moneymaker and His Characteristics, Which Are Said to Develop Early In Life -- Exception Is Taken to the Out-of-school Manner of Women Teachers. A Few Fashion Hints For the Midsummer Campaign

THE woman who buys many things in one season is certainly foolish, for nowadays the styles change with bewildering rapidity and one cannot always match materials the following season.

Anyway, I am not much of a believer in made-overs. You spend your time and your money on them and, behold, that which promised to be the cheapest is by far the most expensive item in your wardrobe. Lucky, you, if it doesn't look made over too!

To reform a drunkard by marrying him.

It is the same way with made over dispositions. They are not reliable. I always feel sorry for the girl who tries to reform a drunkard by marrying him. I can't help knowing that, even if the drunkard reforms before marriage, it is one of those all too sudden things that will not last after the novelty of the situation has worn off.

And yet you see girls asking that sort of thing every day. A girl will marry a man who is known to be the most rickle of his sex, and in her own supreme conceit she imagines that she has cured him forever and made him over new. Then in about a year or even less she wakes up to find, strange and unexpected though it may seem, that he is once more his natural self.

There's nothing to it—if you will pardon a slang expression.

I would like to eliminate by some painless process the person who said that a man is just what a woman makes him. Tut, tut, my friend! You can hand the tree, but you can't make it over again. If a woman wants a money maker for a husband don't let her delude herself into thinking she can grow one out of an idealist. The money maker possesses earmarks from boyhood. To him comes the lion's share of marbles, the largest piece of cake in other words, all the luck, which word luck is simply another term for good management. Your money making man will never make the error of having too many friends or of lending his hard earned dollars. No, he will reinvest them where they will pay 6 or more per cent, and he will not trust to the sacred name of friendship for their return, rather a doubtful proceeding by the way.

Canny Mr. Money Maker.

He doesn't have business dealings with his friends whereby the latter demand special privileges. Above all, it doesn't ture him to work, and he needs precious little other amusement—in fact, he cares for very little else. I may not be describing a very agreeable type of man, but if you want a money maker that's the gentleman.

It's the same way with other men. Like the different animals, they show their points early in life, and if you think you can change them entirely, why, in the words of a popular song, "I'm sorry for you, that's all."

This is the secret of so many unhappy marriages. Don't tell me a girl doesn't see her future husband's faults. 'Deed and she does. She shuts her eyes and thinks that once married she can eradicate them and make her husband over to suit herself. Foolish woman!

If there is a class of people I have no respect for it is those who borrow from their friends and near relations. There are loan associations for people with salaries. There are ways of raising money on one's valuables; anything is better than holding out your hand to your own people. It is simply a case of "hold up," that's all, for they can't refuse you, no matter how straitened they are themselves.

A case of "hold up."

"You can always tell a schoolteacher at first glance after she has been teaching school for a year," was a remark I heard the other day, and I resented it because I have several friends who are schoolmarms, and I love them very dearly. However, after a discussion of the subject I must say there is something in it. Why do schoolteachers maintain out of school that little dictatorial air, that way of apparently ordering the lives of everybody in the most neat and expeditious manner? Intolerance is the worst characteristic of the teacher. She wants everything to be done right and can't help showing her superiority when a mistake is made. She is far too assertive, and often in listening to her you feel like a small child in a class room with your lesson badly learned.

Now it happens that nine men out of ten do not like the assertive woman, and this may explain why so many pretty schoolteachers, otherwise very attractive, are left to teach school to the end of their days.

It seems a pity, when you come to think of it, for women with brains and education are sadly needed in the matrimonial field.

Among the season's dress novelties may be mentioned "sampler belts." These are merely strips of canvas worked with the old fashioned sampler stitch into a conventional design.

The Greek key pattern is an ideal one for a belt, and I have seen it most charmingly carried out in blue and green. One of the latest collar and belt sets is of wide silk mohair braid. The tie of the stock is run through two gold eyelets, while the belt is finished with gold eyelets and a gilt buckle.

Have you tried to make any of the new eyelet embroidery, which is so fashionable? A garment decorated with this is sure to bring a large price, so it pays to try it yourself, particularly as it is very simple. The pattern usually consists of seven oblong holes around a small center one. The space between these is filled in with single perforations. Sometimes stems are worked in between to make the pattern look like blossoms and their leaves. The work is done with linen thread or fine marking cotton. The design is first drawn and the outline covered with a fine even darning or running stitch. Then a slit is made through the center of each

She is far too assertive

oval, first lengthwise and then crosswise. Begin at the narrow end and cover the edge of the opening with fine over and over stitches, each one lying close to, but not overlapping, its predecessor.

This work is particularly effective for lingerie hats, baby caps, collars, bibs and infants' shoes, while for a little summer bolero it is ideal.

Nearly every up to date summer cottage has a fireplace in the large entrance hall. This need not cost much, and it gives a fine air of comfort and hospitality. With such a fireplace a settle is the proper thing, the more high backed and old fashioned in appearance the better. It can be built up against the wall if desired and filled with gay tapestry and silk cushions. Sometimes a quaint effect is gained by having the entire wall back of the fireplace made of the same tiling, the space directly over the mantel being of mixed tiles, forming a tapestry picture.

Dress Novelties.

Crochet buckles are something new. They are used mainly for white costumes. As the name indicates, they are made with the old fashioned crochet stitch over a well shaped featherbone foundation.

Some of the ultra chic linen costumes this summer are rather unpractical. They have collars and cuffs of pongee embroidered in contrasting shades. This is very pretty, but the unfortunate owner has to take the bits of silk out and baste them in every time the garment goes to the wash, which is apt to be very often if the suit is white.

Another unpractical thing this year is the vogue of suede shoes, especially in black. These do not wear long enough to make one forget the cost. The minute the toes become shiny they must be laid away, for nothing can restore them.

Kate Clyde

New York.

FROCK OF RAJAH SILK.

The frock pictured is of Wedgwood blue rajah silk. The very original skirt has a panel blocked out on each side and buttoned over a puffing of the silk. This effect is carried out also on the bloused jacket.

CHILD'S EMPIRE FROCK.

The pretty frock pictured is in empire style. The material used is white spotted batiste. The skirt at the bottom has a ruffle of wide valenciennes lace headed with insertion, a row of

pin tucks and another band of lace insertion and diagonal tucks simulate a belt. The frock at the neck is slightly rounded and outlined with lace insertion. A full of lace forms the square collar. The bow is of blue ribbon.

A CURE FOR SEASICKNESS.

During the holiday season a large number of people will doubtless be in need of some sort of preventive of seasickness, for many people cannot go even for the shortest steamer trip without feeling more or less upset. Instead of resorting to drugs, which often do mischief, they should try a remedy discovered by a Russian physician, which is said to be perfectly successful even in the worst cases of mal de mer.

The cure consists of taking deep inspirations. About twenty breaths should be taken in a minute, each as deep as possible. After thirty or forty inspirations the feeling of nausea will lessen, and in a few minutes will pass off entirely. If, later on, the feeling of sickness should recur, deep breathing should again be resorted to immediately.

A WARNING AS TO WHITE CATS.

Good prices are often paid for white cats on account of their beautiful appearance. Never purchase one, however, unless you have satisfied yourself that its hearing is all right, for white cats are frequently stone deaf, especially the ones with blue eyes, which are most sought after. A deaf cat is a great nuisance in a house, because it has no idea of moderating its voice, which becomes positively distracting.

Legal Notice.

Stella Hogan, plaintiff, vs. Daniel C. Hogan, defendant.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio.

Daniel C. Hogan, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 26th day of June, 1905, Stella Hogan filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case number 11210 against the above named defendant, Daniel C. Hogan, praying that she be granted alimony out of said real and personal property of the defendant for her support and the support and maintenance of their said two minor children and for her expenses in the prosecution of this action and that on the final hearing herein she be decreed of said property, reasonable alimony for the support and maintenance of herself and of their two minor children out of the real and personal property described in the petition, and that said injunction heretofore asked for be granted until the final hearing of this action, and be then made perpetual. That said support and maintenance be charged on said property and that she have such other and further relief as in equity she may be entitled.

STELLA HOGAN.

Hamilton Bros. & George D. Copeland, her Attorneys. 6-sat-2-wk-t6

Legal Notice.

Martha Mitchell, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 14th day of June A. D., 1905, Morris H. Mitchell filed his certain petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from the said defendant on the grounds of adultery.

That said cause will be for hearing on and after six weeks and one day from the first publication of this notice. Said defendant is required to answer said petition by August 12, 1905, or judgment will be rendered against her in said case.

MORRIS H. MITCHELL.

6-Sat-wk-t-6. Byrl. Edmund Hill, His Atty.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL OFFICERS.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend the constitution of the state of Ohio, said amendment to be designated "Article XVII," and to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

SECTION 1. Elections for state and county officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even numbered years, and all elections for all other elective officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd numbered years.

SECTION 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney-general, secretary of state and treasurer of state shall be two years, and that of the auditor of state shall be four years. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court and circuit courts shall be such even number of years not less than six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly; that of the judges of the common pleas court six (6) years and of the judges of the probate court four (4) years, and that of other judges shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of justices of the peace shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years, as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of the members of the board of public works shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be so prescribed; and the term of office of all elective county, township, municipal and school officers shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years as may be so prescribed.

And the general assembly shall have power to so extend existing terms of office as to effect the purpose of Section 1 of this article.

Any vacancy which may occur in any elective state office other than that of a member of the general assembly or of governor, shall be filled by appointment by the governor until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election for the office which is vacant, that occurs more than thirty (30) days after the vacancy shall have occurred. The person elected shall fill the office for the unexpired term. All vacancies in other elective offices shall be filled for the unexpired term in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Adopted March 16, 1904.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1904, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1905.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
Secretary of State.
[SEAL]

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

EXEMPTION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS FROM TAXATION.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Ohio, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend section two of article XII of the constitution of the state of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money, excepting bonds of the state of Ohio, bonds of any city, village, hamlet, county, or township in this state, and bonds issued in behalf of the public schools of Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith, which bonds shall be exempt from taxation; but burying grounds, public schoolhouses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property, to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars, for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property so exempted, shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words, ("Exemption of state and municipal bonds from) "Taxation amendments, yes;" and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words, ("Exemption of state and municipal bonds from) "Taxation amendments, no."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall be in force and take effect on and after the first day of January, 1906.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. O. HARRISON,
President of the Senate.
Adopted April 25, 1904.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1905.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
Secretary of State.
[SEAL]

Wealthy Women Who Work For Others

IF men give most of the money for helpful public enterprises it is certain that women do most of the work therein. And many a time women give the money and do the work too.

Miss Margaret Astor Chanler of New York is one who both gives and labors. A direct descendant of old John Jacob Astor the first, who founded the great millionaire family in America, Miss Chanler has in her own right an income of $30,000 a year. But Miss Chanler has both heart and brain, a brain large enough to grasp the opportunity that a rich woman has to help the race. She seemed to know instinctively that wealth is a trust to be administered for the real good of all.

First the general public came to know of her when, at the commencement of the Spanish-American war, Margaret Astor Chanler took a course of instruction at a Red Cross training school and then offered her services to the government. She went to Porto Rico with a number of Red Cross nurses. In Ponce Miss Chanler hired a large house as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. She herself was superintendent and matron of the hospital. General Miles asked her to join the regular corps of United States army nurses, which would bring her in closer relation with the military authorities and give her more power of action. She did this. The hospital was enlarged till it included two more houses, Miss Chanler presiding over them all. The expense of the whole establishment was paid by Miss Chanler and a few of her interested friends.

Miss Chanler might have done all she did for soldiers in the Spanish war and not much would have been said of it had she not been a millionaire and a member of New York's fashionable set. But perhaps because it is unusual for a fashionable rich woman to do broadly useful things, comment was excited by Miss Chanler's work. In January, 1899, congress passed a resolution bestowing on her a gold medal "in recognition of her work for ill and wounded soldiers in Porto Rico." The New York legislature, in a beautifully engrossed resolution, likewise thanked the lady for her patriotism and humanity.

Thus the Spanish-American war incident in Miss Chanler's life closed, but it marked the beginning of her public usefulness. Some patriotic, public spirited women in New York had formed the Woman's Municipal league, a body organized for civic betterment in many directions. Miss Chanler, a stanch advocate of progress and of rights for her own sex, including the right to vote, joined the league and became one of its officers and most active members.

For the past two years she has shown the way in a charity in which her example might well be followed by the thousands of rich women who board up the doors and windows of their sumptuous city homes every spring and leave them empty and useless till winter returns. Miss Chanler's town house is a spacious marble mansion on Riverside drive, overlooking the Hudson river in upper New York city. Each summer the philanthropist owner removes the furniture from the two lower floors of her home and turns them into a hospital for sick children of the poor.

The cooling west breeze from the Hudson river sweeps through the wide windows of the large house. In front, across the drive, is Riverside park, one of the most picturesque bits of landscape in the country. All summer long Miss Chanler's proteges play in this park when they are well enough. Babies that cannot walk are wheeled there by white capped nurses who care for them tenderly. The little ones stay till they are well, and more than one child's life has been saved by this thoughtful kindness on the part of the rich young woman. Hers is the charity which literally begins at home.

The sisterhood of woman will discount the brotherhood of man by a long score when it comes to breaking down social castes and giving the race equal opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The beginning, at least, of such a grand sisterhood has been made by a number of women who caught their inspiration from Hull House, Chicago, and its noble founder, Jane Addams.

The idea itself of an affiliated league of women's trades unions and "allies" originated with a man, English Walling, who sees that the time has come to break down the walls of social caste among us or worse will happen to this republic. At the last meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Boston Mr. Walling noted how little wage earning women and their unions counted for in that organization. Plainly unionism among women workers was feeble, and the women who belonged to trades unions were too timid to make an impression on the public mind. So women's wages were kept down to the lowest notch, and the corps spirit was lamentably lacking among them.

Mr. Walling considered. He saw with intuitive perception that the union labor movement among women would receive its greatest boost, if women of wealth and social standing became interested in the welfare of their sisters who toil in stores, shops and factories. He began working along this line, influencing women of the well to do class not to patronize those of their sex who labor for wages, but to make these toilers know in very truth that all women are sisters. Everywhere Mr. Walling found intelligent women ready to help. The result was the formation of the Woman's Trade Union league, an amalgamation of women of wealth and social position and women who work in shops. For such women the slum settlements can only better conditions temporarily. The permanent uplifting can come from themselves alone, through fast union of interests, through awakening intelligence and aspiration. Women of leisure in various large cities quickly caught Mr. Walling's idea. One of the first was Miss Gertrude Barnum of Chicago, now national organizer for the league. She had served her time in Hull House and went heart and soul into the Woman's Trade Union league. She engineered soon afterward the corset makers' strike in Chicago. The national headquarters of the league are at present in Chicago, with Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin as president. Jane Addams is one of the vice presidents. There are already branches of the league in Boston and New York. The first national conference of the organization was held recently in New York city.

A social enterprise has lately been inaugurated in Chicago by Mrs. Harriet King Davis, which ought to be extended at once to every city of the Union. It is the formation of the Guild of Social Intercourse. It is designed to enable respectable men and women who come to Chicago as strangers to make agreeable acquaintances and to have refined, pleasant assembling rooms where they may spend evenings and holidays. For the brave young toilers who have only the icy hall bedroom, the street, or, for men, the drinking saloon to pass their evenings in, the Guild of Social Intercourse will open the door to a world of joy and light.

MARILLA WEAVER.

MRS. CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

For all that Napoleon Bonaparte I. repudiated the American branch of the family and forced Jerome to give up his American wife, yet today that repudiated branch is the most honorable, honest and able of all the blood of the Little Corporal. Only one of the European Bonapartes is in any way distinguished today, and that is Prince Victor, now a brigadier general in the Russian army. Even that, however, is nothing to the distinction of being secretary of the navy of the United States, as is Prince Victor's distant cousin, Charles Joseph Bonaparte of Baltimore. Secretary Bonaparte's wife was Miss Ellen Channing Day of Newport, R. I. She is a handsome woman of dignified appearance and will add much to the social attractions of the cabinet circle at Washington.

INTRODUCING PEOPLE.

One of the few occasions on which a lady should shake hands with a gentleman on being first introduced to him is when she is playing the part of hostess and a stranger is brought and introduced to her in her own house.

It is not necessary nor is it expected that as hostess you should introduce to each other guests who happen to call on you at the same time or to meet at your "at homes," but in this you must use your own discretion. At "at homes" and large parties the principal guests must be introduced to each other. In the case of callers introduce them if you know no social reasons against doing so. At a dinner party or a luncheon it is necessary, and you should invite guests with a view to making such introductions a pleasure and a success, though at very large parties it is sometimes impossible to make all the guests known to each other. Unmarried ladies should be introduced to married ones, mentioning the name of the unmarried lady first.

Many persons have an idea that perfect manners and a knowledge of how to act under all circumstances are born in those called upon to move in a high sphere. Than this there can be no greater mistake.

Tact in dress is necessary to every woman who hopes to become representative of that refinement which is the chief ornament of womanhood or girlhood.

A STUNNING COSTUME OF LINEN.

This costume is of lime green linen in the new dull finish. The rather intricate skirt is hung from a yoke, the plaits being caught above the knees with straps of linen and embroidery insertion held with small pearl buttons. The coat is cut on kimono lines and daintily trimmed with insertion. The puffs under the cap sleeves are of all-over embroidery, and the tie is of black silk.

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The Big Daylight Store. # UHLER & PHILLIPS, Marion, Ohio. The Big Daylight Store.

The 2d Lockhart "Mill-End" Sale

Starts Saturday, July 22, at eight o'clock a. m., and will continue about ten days. Let the people's search-lights sweep back and forth over this page. It would be to strive in vain to say more. Have a look.

A Word To You.

This sale opens on Saturday morning, July 22, at 8 a. m. The people have made possible the great success of this "The Busy Store." Our constant aim is to more fully deserve your confidence and better serve your need. For the second time we offer our friends the wonderful advantages of the Mill-End sale. The novelty of it will please you and the prices will save you money.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

The 2d Lockhart "Mill-End" Sale

with Mr. Lockhart in charge of it will start in our store Saturday, July 22, at eight a. m., and continue about ten days. Customers will be lined in rows at every counter, and hundreds on the waiting list. Come early in the morning. We can give best service then.

Mill-End Sale Starts Saturday July 22 8 a. m.

Mill-End Sale Starts Saturday July 22 8 a. m.

Mr. Lockhart will be here to open the Second "Mill-End" Sale Saturday, July 22.

This sale has won its way in the world on character, goodness, truthfulness and trustworthiness. Its aspirations and efforts are and have been to win and hold the confidence of the people.
There is no distinction between the "Mill-Ends" and Remnants that we have an almost endless series of kinds of for this sale, and the regular full pieces, except the price and the length of the pieces.
No city store in America can match the prices, excel in assortments or criticise the dainty character of the goods.
Countless attractions of truly loveable things in the newest materials are included in the many different great masses shipped here.
The "Mill-End" Sale brings to your very door, through this store, a veritable riot of new things in the softest tones, tenderest colors and most catchy styles created this year.
There is an underlying element of necessity on the part of great manufacturers in using this method of keeping their mills and factories from accumulating "Mill-Ends," remnants and small left overlots in broken assortments showered on the customers.
The "Mill-End" Sale is something more than a conventional Dry Goods Sale; it has a deeper sense of meaning. The best people in all of our great cities are passionately fond of it, for the real merits and benefits are fairly
You will find "Mill-Ends" of Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Sheetings, Prints, Percales, White Goods, Linings, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Table Linens, Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries and then accumulations of this year's production of Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Skirts, Jackets, Waists, Gloves, Neck-wear, Hosiery, Underwear, etc., etc.
Every housewife must break away from the fetter of routine. Lay aside your work. This opportunity annuls laws, discards burdens and postpones duties.
The stifling crowds are always at every "Mill-End" Sale. Let the skeptic's eye glance over the prices below.
We are in the future as in the past, never to copy or follow our contemporaries. We are reminded of the familiar old adage which reads "Did you ever know of an imitation that amounted to anything, or an imitator that was not a weakling." We have the genuine Lockhart copy-righted "Mill-End" Sale. This is the original and the best store in America in all the large cities have this sale and they will have no other.

UMBRELLAS.

100 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, fancy handles, regular $1.50 and $2.00 qualities. "Mill-End" sale price..... **69c**

SIDE COMBS 7c.

"Mill-End" sale 25c Horn and Shell Side Combs; special lot of five gross, at, per pair **7c**

Glycerine Soap, Twin Cakes, 5c

"Mill-End" Sale Glycerine Soap bought from a hard up soap-maker, regular 10c goods at special, per double cake **5c**
Milled 5c best soap, special for "Mill-End" Sale, per cake..... **1c**

Sewing Silks, 100 Yards, 5c.

"Mill-End" Sale Sewing Silks, black and colors at unheard of prices, 100 yard spools, regular 10c goods, per spool..... **5c**
50 yard spools, regular 5c goods, two spools for..... **5c**

SCISSORS 10c PAIR.

Good Steel Scissors, any style including Button Hole Scissors, regular 35c and 50c goods. "Mill-End" Sale, pair **10c**

"MILL-END" SALE NOTIONS.

Talcum Powder, ten gross at 5c. Oval boxes, the real 10c quality. "Mill-End" Sale price, per box **5c**

DRESS SHIELDS 2c A PAIR.

"Mill End" Sale Dress Shields, direct from factory, ten gross. You can have a pair for every shirt waist at a regular 25c shield. "Mill-End" price, per pair **2c**

CELLULOID COMBS 10c.

Our "Mill-End" Sale brings combs from factory. 10 gross of real 25c Celluloid Combs for our big "Mill-End" Sale. Each **10c**

Ready-made Department.

50 doz. Lawn Dressing Sacques or Kimonas,

all sizes, regular 50c goods, "Mill-End" sale price, each **19c**

25 doz Kimonas, made from lawns and dimities 75c quality, special "Mill-End" price **25c**

Shirt Waist Suits.

50 white lawn shirt waist suits, embroidered yoke, beautifully made, the $3.00 quality, "Mill-End" price **$1.98**

Wash Skirts.

Blue with white dot, black with white dot, fast color duck skirts, the $1.25 quality, special "Mill-End" price, each..... **43c**

White Pique and Linen Skirts, regular $2.50 kind, special "Mill-End" price **98c**

Muslin Underwear.

Of all kinds, at "Mill-End" prices. Especial bargains have been added for this "Mill-End" sale.

60c Corset Covers .. 25c — $1.00 Gowns 69c
$1.00 Drawers. .. 48c — 69c. Drawers.. .....25c
2.50 Skirts ..... 98c — 1.50 Skirts 79c

These are but a few of the many leaders.

White Lawn Waists.

The following are new, fresh goods for "Mill-End" sale:

$1.50 white lawn waists 39c.
2.00 white lawn waists 59c.
2.50 white lawn waists 79c.
3.00 white lawn waists 98c.

The above waists are trimmed, some with embroidery, others with lace and others plain tailor made.

Table Linens Table Linens

"Mill Ends" of Table Linens are always attractive
We have thousands and thousands of yards of Table Linens in "Mill Ends" from 17½c per yard up to **98c**

You can rest assured that our "Mill-Ends" of Linens are the best values in America in both bleached and unbleached.

Bleached "Mill-End" Table Damask 50c value **49c**
Bleached "Mill-End" Table Damask $1.00 value **69c**

Wire Hair Pins 5c

For bundle of 10 bunches. Best wire Hair Pins crimped or plain, worth 5c per bunch. "Mill End" Sale price 10 bunches for..... **5c**

White Goods! White Goods!

Sensational "Mill-End" sale White Goods that will set the entire country going,

1000 yards 12½c White Lawns in "Mill-Ends" of 1 to 10 yards, at **5c**
2500 yards 15c white checked and striped "Mill-End" Nainsooks and Lawns, 3 to 12 yards, at **5c**
1500 yards white book-fold 15c Persian Lawns, regular 15c quality, 2 to 10 yard pieces, special "Mill-End" price **5c**
1500 yards white Persian Lawns beautiful sheer goods, 5 to 12 yards, for waists and infants' dresses, "Mill-End" sale price per yard **10c**

"Mill-End" Sale Wash Dress Goods.

You have seen Wash Dress Goods sold at cheap prices, but never as low as the price named here:

One case of Lily Lawns, 2,500 yards bought at the great H. B. Chaffin, especially for our "Mill End" Sale. Regular 5c quality. "Mill-End" price **2c**

2,000 yards Organdy Florette—a sheer Organdy that retailed at 15c—handsome Organdy patterns. This offer will be one of the most sensational features of our sale—10 to 20 yard lengths. "Mill-End" price ... **5c**

Everything in the Wash Goods Department heavily reduced to close quickly.

Napkins! Napkins!

100 dozen large Napkins, $1.50 quality. "Mill-End" price, per dozen **98c**
100 dozen extra large napkins, $2.00 quality, "Mill-End" price **$1.25**
100 dozen large dinner napkins, $2.50 quality, "Mill End" price, dozen **$1.48**

Towels! Towels!

100 dozen large sized huck towels, 15c quality, "Mill-End" price, each **10c**
100 dozen 19x38 huck towels, regular 20c quality; "Mill-End" sale price, each **12½c**

Ladies' Pure White Neck and Sleeveless Vests 5c.

Ladies' 10c Vests, 300 dozen pure white trimmed around neck and arms, a beautiful garments, a real 10c article, "Mill End" Sale price each **5c**

Gent's Balbriggan 75c Suits

Gents' fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, $1.50 kind, per suit..... **75c**

Best Spool Cotton, 200 Yds, 2c Spool

1000 dozen best Spool Cotton, black or white, all numbers, "Mill-End" price per dozen 20c, or per spool at. **2c**

"Mill End" Sale Domestics

2,500 yds 6c quality yard wide bleached Muslin in lengths from 1 to 10 yards **3½c**
2000 yards "Mill Ends" of Lonsdale and Hill's bleached Muslin..... **5½c**
500 yards real Manchester Chambrays in lengths from 1 to 10 yds, regular 12½c quality, "Mill End" **7c**
1500 yards white Domet Flannel in lengths from 1 to 10 yards, 8c quality, "Mill End" Sale..... **4c**
1200 yards oriental twilled Drapery for comforts, couch covers or pillow tops, 7½c quality "Mill End" **5c**
1000 yards 10c Dress Gingham and Seersuckers in ends from 5 to 20 yards, "Mill End" price..... **4½c**
3000 yards Apron Gingham in good 6c quality, 2 to 10 yard lengths, "Mill End" price..... **4c**
1800 yds unbleached Sheeting Muslin extra heavy quality at 7c, 5 to 10 yard lengths, "Mill End" Sale **4½c**
500 yards of 12½c yard wide white Cambric Muslin, "Mill End" price **6½c**
1000 yds Satsuma Prints the beautiful finished kind that sells at 7½c in 1 to 10 yd lengths "Mill End" **4c**
500 yards good Straw Ticking 12 1-2c quality, "Mill End" price..... **7c**
Table Oilcloth the very best standard quality retail everywhere 18 and 20c "Mill End" Sale **14c**
750 yds 36 in. wide corded Madras for men's fancy shirts, shirt waists, etc., 18c quality, 5 to 20 yd lengths **10c**
1200 yards black and white Calico, standard 6c quality "Mill End" Sale **3½c**
100 white hemmed Bedspreads $1.25 quality while they last "Mill End" price **89c**
300 yards extra wide indigo blue plaid Sheeting in our best 10c quality "Mill End" price **7c**

Wool Dress Goods at "Mill-End" Price

Every lady that reads this ad. should pay a visit to our Dress Goods Department and buy her year's supply.

500 yards mixed goods in Bouretta effects, suitable for children's school dresses, in 5 to 10-yard lengths. 25c quality. "Mill-End" price..... **11c**
500 yards Worsted Finished Skirting materials in pretty mannish mixtures. 25c quality. "Mill-End" price **15c**
500 yards Worsted Plaids—much talked of for Fall and Winter wear. 35c quality. "Mill-End" price.. **19c**
A lot of Fancy Mohairs and some plain colors in the stylish Voiles, about 500 yards in all. 50c and 65c qualities. "Mill-End" price **33c**
A lot of Plain and Fancy Dress Materials, both Mohair and Wool Fabrics—all stylish—none out of date—but we've too many. Goods that sold at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard. "Mill-End" price **75c**
From 10 per cent to 50 per cent reduction on any piece of Black Dress Goods in the store—none reserved.

Ladies' Wide Lace Yoke Front and Back Vest 10c

Ladies' 25c lace front and back Vest, pure white, 200 dozen, very attractive, each **10c**

BONE HAIR PINS 5c DOZEN.

A world of Bone and Horn Hair Pins direct from the factories, purchased on account of this big "Mill-End" deal; regular price of which is 20c doz. "Mill-End" Sale price, per doz... **5c**

Real Bristle Hair Brushes 10c.

"Mill End" purchase of Hair Brushes, a big deal made with a manufacturer, especially for this "Mill-End" Sale, the regular 35 and 50c kind. Special for each **10c**

Children's Rubber Button Supporters, 10c.

"Mill-End" Sale of Children's Supporters all sizes, black and white, the 25c kind better than velvet grays. "Mill-End" price, pair.. **10c**

LADIES' SUPPORTERS, Silk, 15c

Large double supporters, shield front, velvet button, a supporter really worth 50c. Our "Mill-End" Sale for five gross, per pair **15c**

RIBBONS PER BOLT 10c.

Five hundred pieces all silk ribbon No. 4, all colors, any shade, worth 5c yard. A bolt of five yards **10c**

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS 2c.

"Mill-End" Sale Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 5c. Sale price..... **2c**

PEARL BUTTONS 2½c DOZEN

1,000 dozen fine white Pearl Buttons, worth 10c dozen; all sizes. "Mill-End" price, per dozen.... **2½c**

BOLTS OF LACE 10c BOLT.

The regular Torchon Lace 25c per bolt quality, "Mill End" sale price per bolt **10c**

Ladies' Belts, ALL SILK AND WIDE 25c.

Ladies' 50c, 75c and $1.00 Black Silk Belts for this big "Mill End" Sale. Hundreds and hundreds in the lot to select from. "Mill-End" price, each..... **25c**

UHLER & PHILLIPS

EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

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